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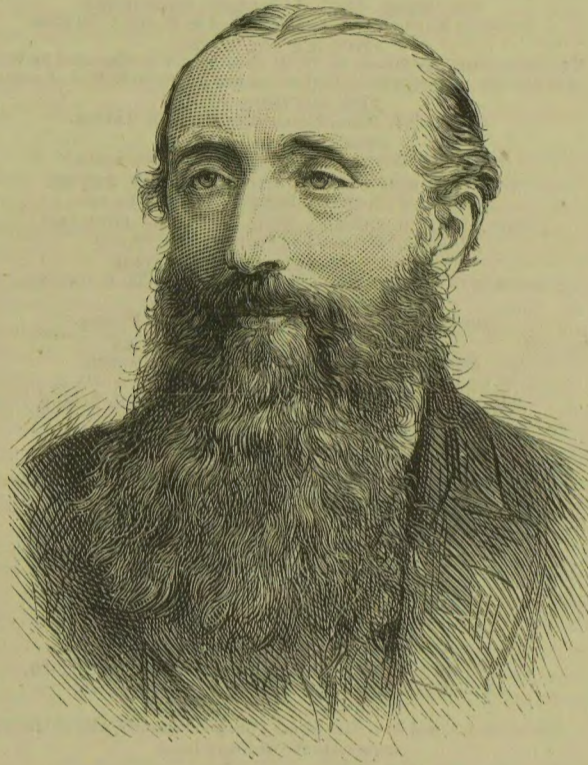
No. 2270.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882.

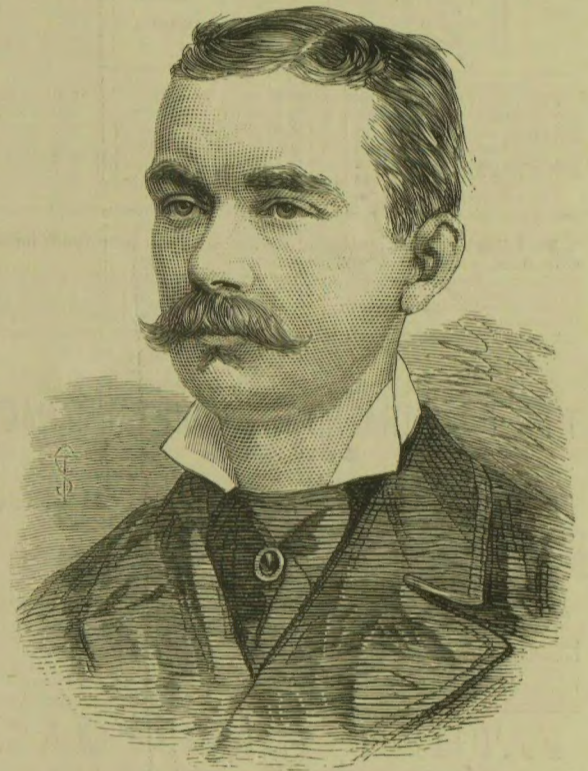
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TWO SUPPLEMENTS, By Post, 6d.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT HAROLD CHARRINGTON, R.N.



PROFESSOR E. H. PALMER.



THE LATE CAPTAIN W. J. GILL, R.E.



KHELAT-EL-NAKHL, THE SCENE OF THE MURDER OF THE ENGLISHMEN BY ARABS.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at 4, Albert-road, Southport, Lancashire, Mrs. Walter Johnston, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Culzean Castle, the Marchioness of Ailsa, of a son.
On the 19th ult., at Whitnell House, Fiddington, Bridgwater, the wife of Jesse Nowell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at the Church of St. Paul, Umballa, Punjab, by the Rev. F. Montgomery, Chaplain of Abbotabad, assisted by the Rev. F. Knox, Chaplain of Umballa, Captain Francis Beaufort, Royal Artillery, to Adela Hastings, youngest daughter of the late Edward Divett, of Bystock, Devon, M.P. for Exeter.

On the 11th ult., at the parish church of St. Peter's, Sheffield, by the Rev. Canon Blakeney, D.D., Vicar, Edmund Knowles Binns, F.G.S. and F.R.G.S., of Sheffield, to Ada Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Liebert, of Swinton Hall, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at her residence, 14, Queensberry-place, the Hon. Mrs. Marmaduke Constable Maxwell. R.I.P.

Died at his residence, Mossburn, Broughty Ferry, on the 21st ult., Patrick Richard Kerr, aged 59. Many years master in the Merchant Service.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, from 10 a.m. to next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.	
October	Inches.	° F.	° F.	%	0-10	° F.	° F.		Miles.	In.
22	29.301	47.7	41.4	80	7	57.0	43.7	WSW.	306	0.040
23	29.507	45.9	38.6	77	4	54.3	41.0	SW. WSW.	240	0.590
24	29.103	43.1	40.7	92	7	55.8	39.5	SW. E. S. W.	459	0.060
25	29.536	42.0	40.0	93	6	51.8	35.8	WSW. WNW.	61	0.100*
26	29.434	40.5	38.9	94	6	49.7	29.8	WNW. S. E.	120	0.865
27	29.356	46.6	44.7	94	10	51.2	40.3	SE. E. NE.	334	0.750
28	29.476	48.1	43.3	85	10	50.0	47.2	NNE.	553	0.275

* Rain and hail.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.210	29.493	28.906	29.545	29.545	29.378	29.420
Temperature of Air	47.9	47.9	34.1	44.2	35.8	47.8	48.4
Temperature of Evaporation	51.3	45.1	52.8	42.8	37.7	46.4	46.6
Direction of Wind	SW.	WSW.	S.	WSW.	WNW.	ENE.	NNE.

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A CHRISTMAS NUMBER FOR THE YOUNG FOLK.

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EVENING, at 7.45.—Benedict, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCE, TO-DAY (Saturday), at Two o'clock, and SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 18, and Dec. 2. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily, Ten to Five.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Theatre will REOPEN for

the SEASON on SATURDAY, NOV. 11, under the management of Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE,

with a new Romantic Drama, in Three Acts (in prose), by ALFRED TENNYSON (Poet Laureate), entitled

"THE PROMISE OF MAY."

in which Mr. Charles Kelly, Mr. H. Cameron, Mr. E. H. Russell, Mr. March, Mr. Medwin, Mr. Halley, and Mr. Hermann Vezin; Miss Emmeline Ormsby (by permission of Mr. Wilson Barrett), Miss Alexes Leighton, Miss Maggie Hunt, and Mrs. Bernard-Beere will appear. Scenery by Messrs. Hann, Spang, and Perkins. Musical Conductor, Mr. Hamilton Clarke. Country Dances by D'Auban. The whole produced under the direction of Mr. Charles Kelly. Seats may now be secured at the Box-Office. Acting-Manager, C. J. Abud.

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OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER,

Which will be Published on Dec. 4,

WILL BE GIVEN

A LARGE PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

CINDERELLA,

From the Painting by J. E. MILLAIS, R.A., which formed one of the chief objects of attraction in last year's Royal Academy Exhibition, and for which the Proprietors of this Paper gave Three Thousand Guineas, it having been specially commissioned for this Christmas Number.

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A CHRISTMAS CAROL IN PROSE.

By ROBERT BUCHANAN.

AND

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

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LOVE ME FOR EVER.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882.

Not only does the unforeseen generally happen in France, but at times its records oscillate between facts and myths. Something has occurred across the Channel to awaken great political anxiety. But whether exaggeration has swollen one or two grave incidents into portentous events, or there is a widely ramified anarchic conspiracy that bodes peril to the Government and danger to the Republic, is not very clear. Probably the former. There has undoubtedly been a serious panic—a "dynamite epidemic"—in France, but, seemingly, no adequate cause for it. The attack upon a church at Montceau by a body of aggrieved miners, and the attempt to destroy a restaurant at Lyons—both by means of dynamite—were its exciting causes; and we are at liberty to believe that the wires in connection with these outrages were pulled by Nihilists at Geneva, or by Socialists at Paris. Each of these conclusions has been suggested by the issue of a multitude of incendiary letters in Lyons and Paris threatening with destruction the bourgeoisie throughout France. These anonymous missives, which may have been sent by the clerical or Monarchical enemies of the Republic as well as by anarchists, having been written in very excellent French, have had the desired effect. In Lyons there has been a perfect panic among the respectable classes, and even in the capital great uneasiness for a time prevailed. The Government, as became the guardians of order, have sent a garrison to Montceau, strengthened the military force at Lyons, and taken precautions against the reckless sale of dynamite. Unfortunately, these can do little to restrain the speculators and adventurers who gave the first blow to the prosperity of Lyons, and are now trying to make a profit out of a revolutionary bugbear. Evil influences of various kinds are always active enough in France; but the upper section of the working classes is distinctly averse to an alarmist agitation that points to another "saviour of society." A nation that can boast of several millions of its citizens having an interest, more or less substantial, in the public securities has a conservative force which no extent of spurious panic can subvert.

Our accomplished representative at Constantinople has been ordered to Cairo to assist Sir E. Malet in perfecting a scheme for the civil reorganisation of Egypt. The report that he will remain there two months indicates the extensive and complicated nature of the negotiations about to be commenced. Saving Mr. Goschen, no diplomatist is so well fitted to undertake this delicate task as Lord

Dufferin. For awhile, perhaps, his special mission may be retarded by the increasing perplexity of disposing of the leaders of the late rebellion. As time goes on it becomes increasingly probable that the court-martial to try Arabi, Toulba, and the other political prisoners will be prematurely dissolved in consequence of the damaging nature of the evidence which their English counsel are able to produce. The Khedive's Ministers will have to cut the Gordian knot by banishing from Egypt the principal ringleaders of the revolt. As to the future Government of that country, the British Cabinet keeps its own counsel. The House of Commons wisely refrains from demanding premature revelations, and the European Powers await in patience official information as to the details of the scheme for dealing with international obligations. It is remarkable that while M. Gambetta's organs, in the interests of French stockbrokers, still insist upon the restoration of the Joint Control, the *Journal des Débats* is content to see it suppressed, and M. Clémenceau, the Democratic leader, in addressing his Parisian constituents a few days ago, admitted that in this matter England represented "the ideas of right and justice." The plan of a single Controller, to be appointed by the Khedive, and to be divested of political functions, is said to be acceptable to the Great Powers, and to be favourably entertained by the French Government, notwithstanding the noisy objections of a few financial groups.

Two days after both Houses of Parliament had, with great cordiality and substantial unanimity, passed a vote of thanks to the commanders, officers, and men engaged in the late Egyptian expedition, Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Dover, and at that seaport, and subsequently at Charing-cross Station, the distinguished General-in-Chief was received with a hearty welcome by representatives of all sections of society, from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge downwards. Those congratulations have, no doubt, been repeated with emphasis at Balmoral, whither the victorious commander was forthwith summoned by the Queen. In his reply to the Dover address, Sir Garnet, in modestly refusing to appropriate the honour of the late successes, expressed his great obligations "to the valour, the endurance, and the high state of discipline" of the troops he had commanded in Egypt. It was abundantly shown during the Parliamentary debates that the brilliant success of the campaign was due neither to good luck nor to rashness, but, as the Prime Minister said, to plans minutely arranged beforehand and accomplished exactly, both as to time and place, with a loss of life unprecedentedly small, and an exhibition of humanity in the hour of victory that does credit to our troops. While Sir Garnet and many of his gallant comrades are repose on their laurels at home, the army of occupation is not likely to be called upon for active service so long as they remain in Egypt. They are there to preserve order pending the reconstruction of a military force adequate to the wants of the Khedive, which is not likely to be effected for many months to come. It would be repugnant to English feeling that our soldiers should be employed to put down the rebellion in the Soudan, where the so-called False Prophet has as yet met with only a feeble resistance. If Baker Pasha, who has been invested with full powers by the Khedive, can improvise an army adequate to suppress the formidable insurrection in Upper Egypt, the difficulties of his ulterior task will be greatly diminished. It will be a happy day for England, if not for Egypt, when our army of occupation can be withdrawn.

The sad fate of the gallant officers who were commissioned during the war to negotiate with the wild Bedouins with a view to secure their neutrality, and to cut the telegraph to Turkey, is a touching and melancholy episode of the Egyptian campaign; all the more tragical in consequence of the painful suspense in which their relatives and our authorities in Egypt were kept since the beginning of August, when these gentlemen started from Suez on their hazardous mission. Professor Palmer, a distinguished Arabic scholar, who had been engaged in the exploration of Palestine, Lieutenant Charrington, and Captain Gill, all experienced Oriental travellers, being confident of success in their enterprise, declined any escort on their journey to Nakhil, a station in the desert to the east of Suez. No information of their progress having been received, a search expedition of adequate force was sent out under Colonel Warren. From the information gathered by that officer it appears that the three explorers were attacked in Wady Ludr by predatory Arabs, at midnight, on Aug. 10; their baggage was plundered and themselves were put to death. Whether the motive of the Bedouins in waylaying their victims was cupidity—Professor Palmer having with him £3000 in gold to purchase camels for the Indian Contingent—or whether they were acting on instructions received from Cairo, is not as yet known. One of the Arabs concerned in the attack is, however, said to have been captured, and further news from Colonel Warren is soon expected. There being no positive proof of Professor Palmer's death, a faint hope is entertained at the time we write that he may have been carried away as a prisoner by some of the Bedouin tribesmen, and the Porte has undertaken to make strict inquiries as to his fate. It is to be hoped not only that all the circumstances connected with this mournful tragedy will be cleared up, but that it may be distinctly shown that there has been no neglect by the British authorities in attempting to protect and rescue these gallant gentlemen.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Out of evil good may sometimes come; and it is far from unlikely that ultimate benefit may be conferred on the public through this horrible business of the passenger roasted to death in the Pullman sleeping-car of the Scotch Midland Railway express. At first the dreadful casualty at Hunslet may awaken a wide-spread scare, and there will be a violent exhibition of public prejudice against entering Pullman cars at all. But when the inevitable reaction comes, we may possibly begin to entertain the feasibility of entirely remodelling our system of railway passenger transport, and of substituting on all our lines cars on the American system for boxed-up compartments.

In the first place (supposing a reading-lamp full of petroleum to have been upset and set alight), the fire might just as probably have taken place in a locked-up compartment as in a car, and six passengers instead of one might have been burned to death. They would have been more helpless than the occupants of a car, who could at least pass from one extremity of the vehicle to the other. They might have given the alarm to the engine-driver you may say. Well; the communication-cord on board the Pullman was repeatedly tugged, and the driver of the locomotive did not stop when he first heard the alarm-bell; because, forsooth, his orders were that "if the bell rang he was to look out for something of a serious nature." So that a murder instead of a fire might have been going on, and the driver might have continued to "go on," also "looking out" for the "something of a serious nature" which it was physically impossible that he could see.

But if a train were constructed wholly on the American principle—that is to say of a chain of cars with a gangway or aisle running through their entire length—and one of the cars had caught fire, the passengers could directly have saved themselves by taking refuge in the next car. So thorough are the means of communication on board an American railway train that I have often thought the communication-cord which runs along the centres of the ceilings of the cars to be rather a matter of surplage than otherwise.

Our present locked-in, boxed-up, stuffy and narrow compartments are absurd, dangerous, and scandalous to us as a nation. Let it be remembered that a Pullman car is only a car on the universal American pattern, but sumptuously appointed and fitted with berths. The gangway through the cars and the faculty of traversing the train from end to end are "the thing." As for the "privacy" which is sometimes claimed for railway travellers, I deny the public right to such privacy at all. There is no privacy in an omnibus or on board ship; and if I take a berth on board a steamer I am liable to have an absconding bankrupt or Mr. Zacky Pastrana, the monkey-man, chummed upon me as a *compagnon de voyage*, unless I pay for the entire state-room.

For the benefit of people who insist on privacy, there is a compromise available in the adoption of the Russian system: that of a long car shut off into small saloons, but with a gangway running down the middle and throughout the whole train.

Mem.: The carrying of a reading-lamp in a railway carriage and smoking in a sleeping-car should be made criminal offences, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

I can remember as though it were yesterday the frightful burning alive disaster on the Paris and Versailles Railway in 1842, in which holocaust more than fifty people perished in the flames. The passengers were all locked in. It was the Versailles tragedy which led Sydney Smith to write his famous letters to the *Morning Chronicle* on "burning alive on railways."

I hope that I have not bored my readers by dwelling at such length on this ugly topic; but, if we do not set our railways thoroughly in order, we may find ere long that Sydney Smith's sinister predictions have been verified. "There will be every three or four years," he wrote, "some dreadful massacre—whole trains will be hurled down a precipice, and two or three hundred people will be killed on the spot. There will be every now and then a great combustion of human bodies; then all the newspapers up in arms—a thousand regulations forgotten as soon as the directors dare—loud screams of the velocity whistle—monopoly locks and bolts as before."

Let us talk of something more cheerful. I have before me an odd publication called "The Kaukneigh Awlminek" for 1883, edited by 'Enery 'Arris, down't-tcher-now (Field and Tuer). I am a Cockney (my reviewers have not failed to remind me of that fact); at least, I was born in New-street, Manchester-square, which, on a clear day, should be within the sound of Bow Bells. I thought that I understood something about the dialect of Cockaigne; but I confess that the specimens given in the "Kaukneigh Awlminek" are to me utterly perplexing and nearly incomprehensible. Take, for example, the following:—

They've bin en importid a lot uv mules in plyce uv 'orses for sem uv the Lenden trenwize, en' a driver wrouth th' ether dy ter th' Ecident Esurance Kempnee ashin' wether 'e would receive 'is weekly money if 'e 'eppened ter git kicked. The Kempnee replied thet, if the mule was afeelin' well, en 'ed a fair chahnce, they didn't think 'e would.

Or this—

There is a sign near 'I-'Owb'n "Joseph Amborn." My boy Enery sez 'e down't deny the feet; but 'e objects ter the gremmer uv it. Treps you know wot 'e means? I don't.

Nor I. On the whole, the "Kaukneigh Awlminek" seems to consist in pretty equal proportions of the vocabulary of Tim Bobbin, Josh Billings, Joe Scoap, the "Fonetik Nuz," and the "Marowsky" language: the whole corrected by a German P.h. D. The editor has the hardihood to correct Charles Dickens's Cockney orthography and to state that he wrote "Bevare of the viddy; Samivel, my boy, bevare of the viddy;" adding that Mr. Samuel Weller was "exceptional in his pronunciation." It happens that the elder Mr. Weller's Christian

name was not Samuel, but Anthony (or Tony), and that he bade his son beware not of "the viddy," but of "widders."

Beautiful Venice, writes a correspondent of the *Times*, is under water, and gondolas are plying in St. Mark's Place. Do you remember Miss Clara Montalba's glorious picture of the inundated Piazza, with the great basilica shining in the watery sky like some great ark of gold and marble? But fancy having to pass in a boat under the Torre del Orologio to buy a pair of gloves in the Merceria! Fancy the delightful little *salotti* at Florian's *caffè* inaccessible. Venice under water. It is enough to make one cry.

Not much comment has been made on the announcement which I saw lately in the briefest of newspaper paragraphs that the famous chateau of Malmaison had been lately sold by auction: the purchaser being a notary at Versailles, acting for a client whose name did not transpire. I wonder who has bought the ill-omened house in the wood, where Napoleon, when First Consul, and Josephine lived for a short time so quietly and happily together; and where, in 1814, the divorced and broken-hearted ex-Empress died, her heart still full of love and tenderness for the selfish hero—"her Cid, her Achilles," as she called him, who had treated her so cruelly. She died five days after giving a grand dinner to the Czar of Russia and the King of Prussia; and the present venerable German Emperor (who was in Paris at the time) may possibly have been a guest at Josephine's last party at La Malmaison.

Of all the Napoleonic relics that I possess there is not one that I prize more highly than the full-length portrait of Napoleon engraved in stipple, which is known among collectors as the "Adieu, Malmaison!" It represents him in his habit as he lived just before he quitted his tranquil suburban retreat for the Tuileries and St. Cloud—just before the First Consul was to become Emperor and King. You know the portrait. His face and figure are very lean and gaunt; but he has clipped the long locks which he wore in Egypt. Uniform tail coat, right hand thrust into his opened waistcoat, buckskin pantaloons, boots with tops of soft leather, *large* cocked hat and *no sword*. The House of Ill Luck in the distance. "Adieu, Malmaison!" Perhaps they will pull the place down and lay out the site in "town lots" for eligible villas to be built thereupon.

Mem.: Napoleon, after his marriage to Marie Louise, used sometimes to come *en cachette* to see Josephine at Malmaison. The house, I believe, was originally built for the captain of Richelieu's body guard. The terrible Cardinal had a chateau at Rueil, close by. I remember, as a boy, that Malmaison was inhabited by the ex-Queen of Spain, Maria Christina, who, with her husband, the Duke of Rianzares, moved thither from the Rue de Courcelles, Paris.

It was somewhat startling intelligence to those who hoped to record the triumphant first appearance of Mrs. Langtry in New York to learn that at half-past five in the afternoon of Monday, the thirtieth, Abbey's Park Theatre, where the "Jersey Lily" was to have played that very evening, took fire, and was totally destroyed.

The Park Theatre, Broadway, was near Twenty-second-street. It was built in 1873, and was to have been managed by Mr. Dion Boucicault and Mr. W. H. Stuart. On the latter, however, devolved the onerous duties of *impresario*; and the theatre was opened in March, 1874, with "Love's Penance," in which the admired and regretted Charles Fechter appeared. Here also Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence had a hundred nights' run with the "Mighty Dollar;" and afterwards Mr. J. T. Raymond played "Colonel Sellers" for more than a hundred nights at the Park. After numberless vicissitudes, the house passed, in 1876, into the hands of Mr. Henry E. Abbey, the present, or rather the late, lessee: for of the Park Theatre, Broadway, it must be written, *fiat*.

The phenomenal prices which have been attained at the sale by auction of the tickets for Mrs. Langtry's performances should not lead you to the inference that the prices of admission to the theatres in the United States are normally dearer than is the case in "dear" old England. Indeed, they are, as a rule, much cheaper. In England you are mulcted, even at the small *opéra-bouffe* houses, in ten shillings for your stall. It is too much, both for the quantity and the quality of the entertainment provided. Forty years ago the performances began at seven and were seldom over before midnight; and, at the lighter houses, those performances usually comprised three or four pieces. At present the play begins at eight and concludes at eleven; and you have one, or at most two pieces: frequently very sorry stuff. The manager who introduced ten-shilling stalls was a benefactor of his class, but not of his species. It must be noted that from the time of the introduction of ten-shilling stalls the managers began to make fortunes.

In the matter of "Guards," "Foot Guards," and "Household Cavalry," Mr. Yates, in the *World*, alleges that I have "hunted up" the "state" of the Household Troops in 1661, and that I have "published it in great triumph." I did nothing of the kind. To find the 1661 "state" no more "hunting up" was required than a reference to Captain Rafter's popular (and quite modern) little book, "The Guards; or, the Household Troops of England," under which title the author includes both cavalry and infantry. Nor did I publish the "state" "in great triumph," or with any triumph at all. I am never triumphant unless I am certain; and in this case I was, and am still, seeking for information.

I mentioned that I was very well aware that "for a lengthened period the Household Infantry had been distinctively known as 'the Guards,'" but I asked at what period the Foot Guards dropped their prefix of "foot," and came to be known as "guards" purely, simply, and exclusively. Mr. Yates does not furnish me with any information on that head.

Meanwhile I have really been indulging in a little "hunting up." I have consulted the Official list of killed and wounded at the battle of Waterloo; and in that melancholy but glorious list I find enumerated "The First Foot Guards; ditto second battalion; ditto third battalion; the Second Coldstream regiment; and the Third Foot Guards." Again, in the little church at Waterloo there are yet extant mural tablets, sacred to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis D'Oyley, and ten other officers "of his Britannic Majesty's First Regiment of Foot Guards." But, finally, in the Waterloo despatch, dated June 19, 1815, the Duke writes:—

The division of *Guards*, under Lieutenant-General Cooke, who is severely wounded, Major-General Maitland and Major-General Byng, set an example which was followed by all; and there is no officer nor description of troops that did not behave well.

Does the distinctive appellation of "Guards" enjoyed by the Household Infantry date from June 19, 1815, or is it of earlier origin. There is, I trust, neither "ignorance" nor "affectation" in asking the question; but Mr. Yates treats it in the spirit of Ensign Northerton.

Mem.: The "Guards" is one of the oldest clubs extant in club-land. It dates from 1813. Captain Gronow, in his "Anecdotes and Reminiscences," states that it was established "for the three regiments of Foot Guards, and was conducted on a military system." If he or Lord William Pitt Lennox were alive we should soon be able to learn when the Foot Guards first came to be socially known as "Guards" only.

"Commander-in-Chief" versus "General Commanding-in-Chief." A correspondent at Wimbledon, "F. M.," tells me that it is stated in the "War Office Directory" for 1867 that the British Army has had but one Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington. But, adds my correspondent, in a Life of the Duke of Kent, the Duke of York adds "Commander-in-Chief" to his signature. Did he do so without authority? And the "Monthly Army List" for May, 1811 (p. 89), states that the Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces is General Sir David Dundas, K.B.

"Cerveza de paliali" for pale ale is outdone in an instance quoted by "A. S.," Watford. In the bill of fare of a restaurant at Rio de Janeiro, displaying the attractive sign of "English lunch," my correspondent discovered this remarkable item—"Aristu." It turned out to be a weak imitation of Irish stew. Surely, this is nearly as good as the French pronunciation (quoted by Ford in his "Handbook of Spain") of Shakespeare as "Chespir." Another corruption was "Jacques Espère." But we have no right to brag. Our withers are not unwrung. Have we not corrupted "buffetier" into "beefeater?" and did not the London mob, in Charles the Second's time, denounce Louise de la Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, into "Madam Curwell?"

Mem.: That irate Colonel of the Line who wrote a book against the privileges of the Guards was Lieut.-Colonel Hort. The work, with twenty-five illustrations by "Alfred Crowquill" (the late Mr. A. H. Forrester, not to be confounded with "Alfred Croquis," of *Fraser*, who was Daniel Maclise, R.A.), was published in 1850. Thanks, "W. M. P."

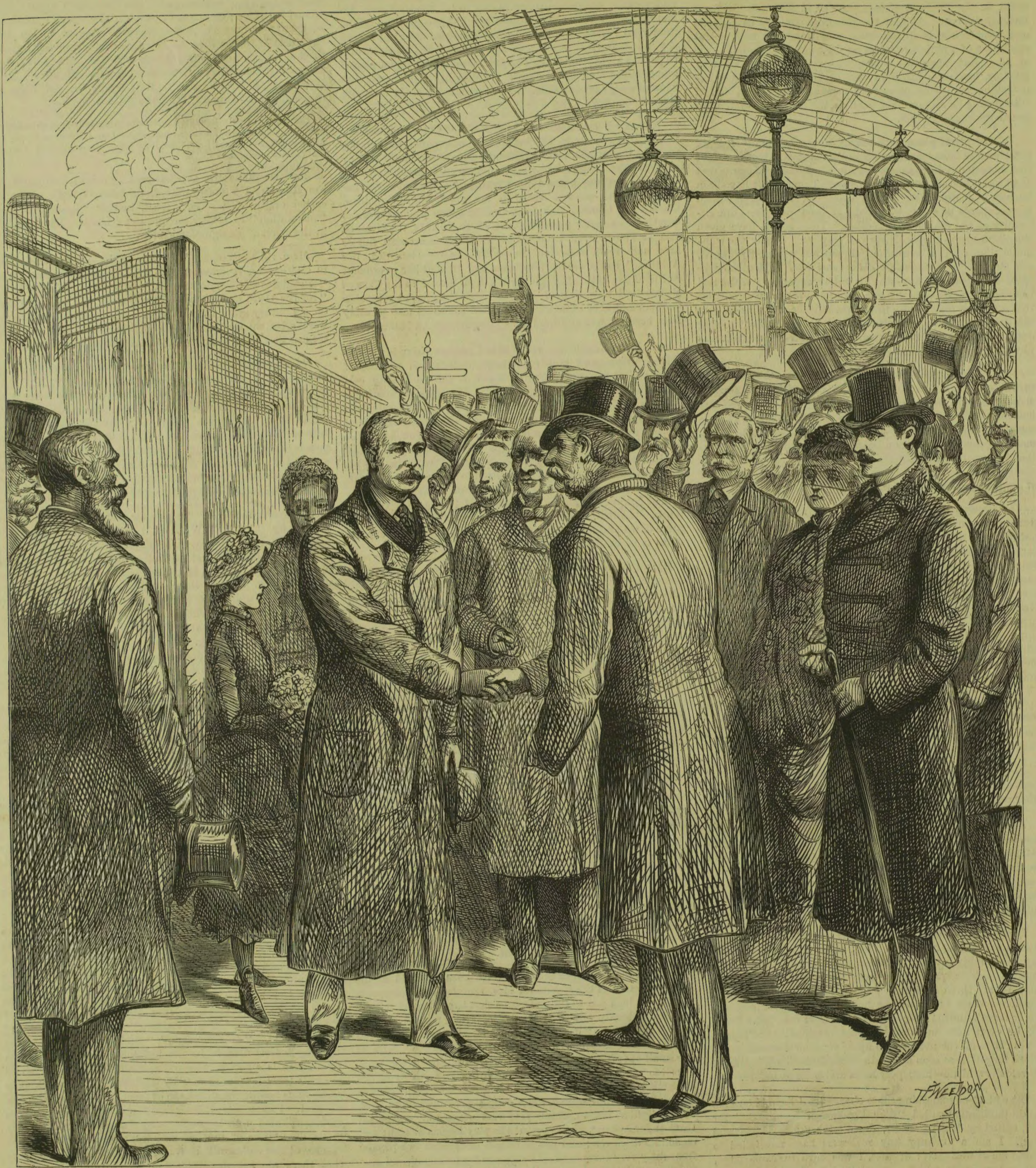
Mr. John Ashton's "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne" (London: Chatto and Windus), two handsome and portly volumes which I am just now reading, should excite a double interest and command a double sale, owing, not only to the literary merits of the work, which appear to me to be considerable, but also on account of the volumes presenting an admirably expansive field for the activity and industry for that estimable tribe of bibliophiles, the Grangerites.

"Are you a Grangerite?" Perhaps, if you do not love books as the apple of your eye, this question may present to you no more purport or significance than though I asked you whether you were a member of the "Rum Pam Pa's" or of the "Rollicking Rams." Mr. Andrew Lang, in his delightful book "The Library," quoting John Hill Burton, speaks of "Grangerites," "black-letter men," "tall copyists," "rough-edge men," "gilt toppers," "marbled insiders," "broad-siders," "pasquinaders," "old brown calf men," and "tawny moroccoites." In the technology of bibliomania, a Grangerite is a person who pulls small books to pieces and converts them into large ones by the interpolation of as many engravings bearing in any shape or form on the illustration of the text. I know a great book-lover in Harley-street who has metamorphosed a little quarto pamphlet of no great literary merit, descriptive of the life and work of a famous British painter of the eighteenth century, into two (I am not sure that there are not three) immense folios, full of illustrative prints.

Mr. Ashton's "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne" (you remember his curiously illustrated "Chap books of the Eighteenth Century," and his present work is embellished quite as curiously) would be a capital book to Grangerise; since it contains chapters relative to all kinds of social scenes and manners in the days of Addison and Steele—from Bridewell to Dockwra's penny post, from highwaymen to Mohocks, from hoop petticoats to criminals hanged in chains, from glass-blowing to "mackerel four for sixpence," and from "pastry" schools to witchcraft.

The only drawback to Grangerism is that it leads to the plunder and mutilation of valuable books for the enrichment and amplification of others. It is stated in the advertisement to the fifth edition of Granger's "Biographical History of England" that at its first appearance the rage to illustrate it became so prevalent that scarcely a copy of any work embellished with portraits could be found in an un mutilated state. Dugdale's "Origines Juridicales," Smith's "History of Virginia," and "Collins's" "History of the Noble Houses of Vere and Cavendish" were among the principal works despoiled.

G. A. S.



ARRIVAL OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AT CHARING-CROSS.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S RETURN.

Sir Garnet, hereafter Lord Wolseley of Cairo, the successful commander of the late military expedition in Egypt, arrived in London on Saturday last. He crossed the Channel in the Calais-Douvres double boat, reaching Dover at half-past three in the afternoon. On landing at the pier, with his military secretary, Major Swaine, and his two aides-de-camp, Lieutenant Childers, R.E., and Lieutenant Adye, R.A., he was met by Major-General Newdigate, commanding the South-Eastern Military District, with his Staff; and drove to the Lord Warden Hotel, where Lady Wolseley was staying. In the portico there was the Mayor of Dover, Alderman Bradley, with other members of the town Corporation. A guard of honour was formed by men of the Royal Artillery, the 1st battalion East Kent Regiment (formerly 3rd Buffs), the Royal Scottish Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Rifles, and the local Volunteer Corps. Having been conducted to the large banquetting-room of the hotel, where a crimson cloth dais was erected for the ceremonial of welcome, Sir Garnet received an address from the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, and made a suitable reply, after which the Mayor's daughter presented a bouquet to Lady Wolseley. The distinguished party then left the hotel and crossed the road to the South-Eastern

Railway terminus, where a special train, in charge of Mr. Myles Fenton, the general manager, awaited them. A crowd assembled outside the hotel and cheered him again and again as he crossed to the station. A similar reception awaited him on the platform of the railway station, where the pupils of Dover College, under their head master, Dr. Bell, assembled in full force. The train left Dover for Charing-cross a few minutes before four o'clock, and reached London a few minutes before six, when crowds of people assembled outside Charing-cross station, in spite of the wet weather. A smaller number of persons were allowed to go on the main line arrival platform, where, among those who came to welcome Sir Garnet back, were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck and Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck), Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. Childers, General Sir John Adye, General Sir Lintorn Simmons, General Willis, Lieutenant-General Olpherts, Major-General Whitmore, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts. The special train conveying Sir Garnet Wolseley steamed into the station, and as he stepped out of the carriage the cheer with which he was greeted by those near was taken up by the crowd beyond the barriers; and cheer after cheer rang through the great building as, in turns, the Commander-in-Chief, the Premier, the

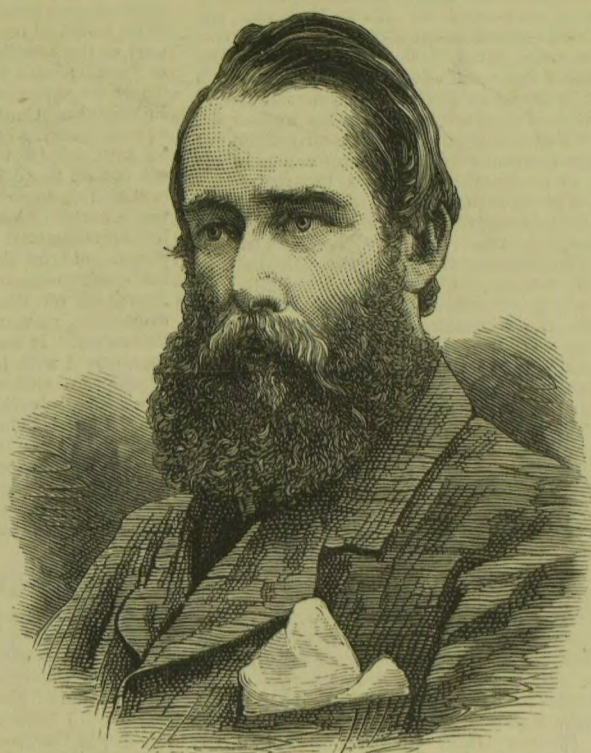
Secretary of State for War, and the officers who had preceded him home congratulated the successful commander on his return. Sir Garnet and Lady Wolseley soon entered their brougham, and drove homeward, the cheering of the people, who could only see the closed carriage, being as hearty as of those in the front. The Prime Minister, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and Mr. Childers, who were recognised as they drove away, came in for a share of the popular acclamation.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT ALLAN PARK.

One of the officers who have met their death in the Egyptian campaign is Lieutenant James Allan Park, of the 1st Battalion (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders, and of Newbus Grange, Darlington. He died on board the hospital-ship Carthage, at Ismailia, on Sept. 16, of a wound received at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, while charging one of the enemy's batteries with his company. He was almost the first officer hit, and struggled on till he fell from exhaustion, when he was picked up by some of his men. He was subsequently carried back wounded to Ismailia. Lieutenant Allan Park was eldest son of the late Rev. J. A. Park, of Newbus Grange, who was for twenty years Vicar of Methwold, Norfolk, and was grandson of



THE LATE LIEUTENANT JAMES ALLAN PARK,
KILLED IN EGYPT.



THE LATE MR. CHARLES WAHAB,
TRAVELLER AND EXPLORER.

the late Judge Sir J. A. Park. The deceased officer was twenty-nine years of age. He was educated at Haileybury, and Jesus College, Cambridge, and entered the service in June, 1875. He married, in 1879, Alice Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Colonel A'Court Fisher, C.B., R.E., and has left one infant daughter, born since his decease.

THE COLQUHOUN AND WAHAB EXPEDITION.

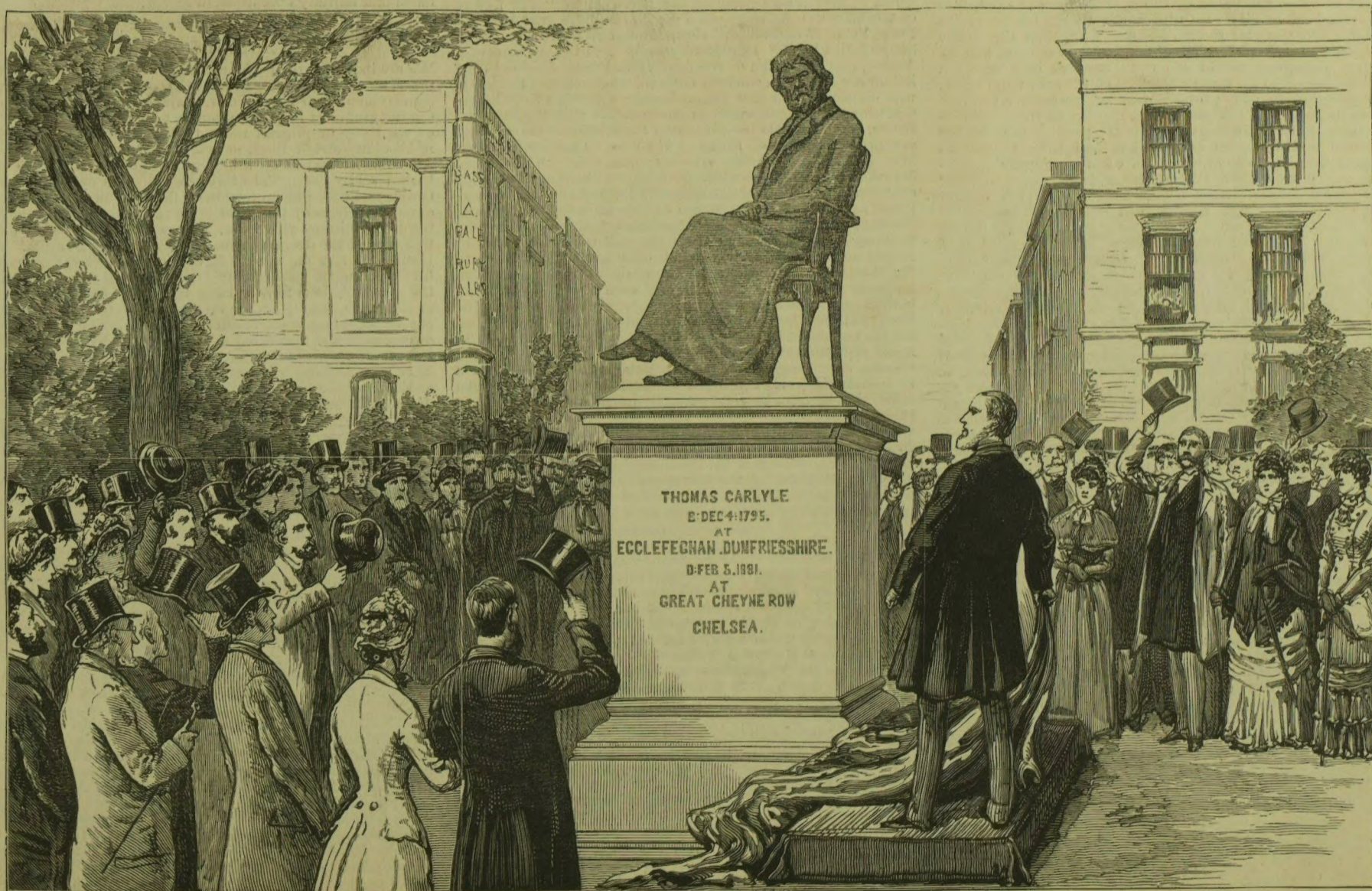
The journey performed this year by Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun and Mr. Charles Wahab through Southern China and Upper Burmah, from the banks of the Si-Kiang, near Canton, to those of the Irrawaddy, at Bhamo, is a remarkable exploit which has produced valuable results, both of geographical information, and of statistics profitable to the extension of British commerce. Mr. Colquhoun, the survivor of this pair of enterprising travellers, will give an account of his observations to the Royal Geographical Society of London next Monday evening; and the London Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Kenric B. Murray is the active Secretary, will next week issue a Special Supplement (with two Maps) to its useful

Journal, containing an original paper by Mr. Colquhoun, "on the prospects of trade extension between Burmah and South-west China." This subject has, during more than twenty years past, frequently engaged the attention of those concerned in the Calcutta and London mercantile interest; and we recollect the repeated attempts made by the late Mr. T. T. Cooper, author of "Pigtail and Petticoats," and by other adventurous pioneers of the advance of Western civilisation in Eastern Asia, to open a direct overland passage, one way or the other, between China and Bengal. The journey of Messrs. Colquhoun and Wahab, occupying four months, from March 15, when they entered the province of Yunnan, to their arrival at Bhamo, on July 14, was full of incidents which will make a very entertaining narrative; and they were more fortunate in getting on than Mr. Cooper, travelling in one direction, or Mr. Margary, of the Foreign Office, who was slain at Manwyne when he endeavoured to pass in the opposite direction from Burmah into the Chinese dominions. But we have lately heard with much regret of the death of Mr. Charles Wahab, in his passage up the Red Sen, while on the voyage home. This gentleman was the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Wahab, of the Madras Army. Soon after

entering upon the last stage of their expedition, in the voyage down the Irrawaddy, Mr. Wahab and his fellow-traveller, Mr. Colquhoun, were taken ill. The sudden change from the wretchedly bad food and hard exercise, which had been their portion during their earlier travels, to the sumptuous dainties and complete rest enjoyed at Bhamo, brought on a reaction. Mr. Colquhoun before long recovered; but on arriving at Calcutta Mr. Wahab was received at the General Hospital there, suffering from a severe congestion of the liver and dysentery. He was daily visited by his friend; Dr. Birch also paying him every possible attention. In the course of a fortnight he had sufficiently recovered to admit of his embarking for home in the City of Venice, the doctor believing that the sea air and voyage would restore, in some measure, his appetite and strength. But soon after embarking a relapse occurred, and he died, as we have said, on the voyage home.

THE CARLYLE STATUE AT CHELSEA.

The bronze statue of the late Thomas Carlyle, erected by public subscription on the Chelsea Thames Embankment, near his house in Great Cheyne-row, was unveiled on Thursday



UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THOMAS CARLYLE ON THE CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.

week. This interesting ceremony was performed by Professor Tyndall, the most eminent teacher of physical science now living in England; while the proceedings were assisted by Lord Houghton, one of our most distinguished amateurs of lighter literature, Mr. Robert Browning, the most profoundly meditative of our living poets, and Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, the historian of England and Ireland in the eighteenth century.

The sculptor of this statue, Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A., has added to our public memorials a fine work of art, and also that much rarer acquisition, a vivid likeness of the man sought to be represented. Thomas Carlyle is depicted seated in his arm-chair, wearing the well-known dressing-gown, and in an attitude of thought rendered with unusual success. It is Carlyle in his declining years, and to a remarkable degree Carlyle as his friends knew him. The bronze figure is of life size; and the superstructure is a massively handsome pedestal of Aberdeen granite, bearing the record, "Thomas Carlyle, B. Dec. 4, 1795, at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire; D. Feb. 5, 1881, at Great Cheyne-row, Chelsea." It stands in the central walk of the neatly-kept garden inclosure running parallel with the Embankment, and immediately opposite Great Cheyne-row, the narrow, faded, but famous street where Carlyle resided more than forty years. The house in which Carlyle worked and died was found, by the few who made a pilgrimage to it, to be closed. It is no longer No. 5, but 24, though the erased numeral may still be discerned under the newer figures. Mr. Carlyle's niece, to whom the property was left, lives at Wimbledon, and the lease, we are informed, will shortly expire.

The Carlyle Memorial Committee had invited subscribers to witness the ceremony; and among those present, besides the gentlemen above named, were Mr. George Howard, M.P., the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Secretary to the Treasury, the Rev. Dr. James Martineau, Mr. William Black, the novelist, the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, Mr. Moncreu Conway, and other persons of social or literary note. The Rev. Gerald Blunt, Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, one of the honorary secretaries to the committee, introduced Professor Tyndall, who delivered an impressive address. He began by a personal reminiscence. At the time of the Preston Guild in 1842 (Mr. Tyndall being then attached to the Ordnance survey in the town) great distress existed, and in Lime-street the suffering operatives attacked the bakers' shops and were fired upon by the military. Carlyle, residing at No. 5, Cheyne-row, was then writing his "Past and Present," and the cry of the famishing weavers, coming to him from the North, brought forth the memorable appeal to Exeter Hall; the appeal in which it was demanded that when Quashee over the seas was provided for, some attention should be paid to the "hunger-stricken, pallid, yellow-coloured free labourers of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Buckinghamshire, and all other shires." These were the first words of Carlyle, copied, as they were, into the Preston papers, which Professor Tyndall had read; and, as he now told his audience—"After the rattle of musketry and spatter of bullets among the weavers and spinners in Lime-street, they rang, I confess, with strange impressiveness in my ears." The Professor, in glancing at the leading attributes of his character, said that Carlyle's defects—if such they were—could only have reference to the distribution of his sympathy, not to its amount; his pity was vast, and only his division of it between black and white could be called in question. Carlyle, he went on to describe as one who, day and night for years, brooded upon the condition of his toiling fellow-countrymen; who saw the vanity of expecting political wisdom from intellectual ignorance; whose influence went far beyond the sphere of politics; who threw resolution and moral elevation into the hearts of the young; who asserted the claims of duty and the dignity of work; who was dynamic, not didactic—a spiritual force "which warmed, moved, and invigorated, but which refused to be clipped into precepts"; and as one who hated sham, but whose spirit leaped to recognise true merit and manfulness. It must be admitted that the bias of Carlyle's mind was certainly towards what might be called the military virtues, thinking, as he did, that they could not be dispensed with in the present temper of the world. But Carlyle, though he bore about him the image and superscription of a great military commander, had he been a statesman, would at any fit moment have accepted as the weapons of his warfare, instead of the sword and spear, the ploughshare and pruning-hook of peaceful civic life. Upon the subject of Carlyle's ethics, Professor Tyndall said:—"Taking all that science has done in the past, all that she has achieved in the present, and all that she is likely to compass in the future—will she at length have told us everything, rendering our knowledge of this universe rounded and complete? The answer is clear. After science has completed her mission upon earth, the finite Known will still be embraced by the infinite Unknown. And this 'boundless contiguity of shade,' by which our knowledge is hemmed in, will always tempt the exercise of belief and imagination. The human mind, in its structural and poetic capacity, can never be prevented from building its castles—on the rock or in the air, as the case may be—in this ultra-scientific region. Certainly the mind of Carlyle could not have been prevented from doing so. Out of pure unintelligence he held that intelligence never could have sprung, and so, at the heart of things, he placed an intelligence—an energy which, to avoid circuitous paraphrase, we call God. I am here repeating his own words to myself. Every reader of his works will have recognised the burning intensity of his conviction that this universe is ruled by veracity and justice, which are sure in the end to scorch and dissipate all falsehood and wrong." As to the charge so frequently made against Carlyle that he was the Apostle of Might, Professor Tyndall quoted the extract from "Chartism," in which the author pointed out that "might and right do differ frightfully from hour to hour; but give them centuries to try it in, and they are found in the end to be identical;" and he concluded by an expression of confidence that when all the temporary dust of misjudgment and misapprehension regarding Carlyle shall have passed away, his massive figure will stand out erect and clear.

Before unveiling the statue, Professor Tyndall expressed a wish that somewhere on the Thames Embankment a memorial might be raised to a man who loved Carlyle, and was by him beloved to the end—"the loftiest, purest, and most penetrating spirit that ever shone in American literature, Ralph Waldo Emerson." This suggestion was warmly cheered.

After the uncovering of the statue brief speeches were delivered by Lord Houghton and Mr. Lecky in proposing and seconding a vote of thanks to Professor Tyndall for the part he had taken in the ceremony. On the motion of Mr. Robert Browning, seconded by Mr. G. Howard, M.P., a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Boehm for the admirable likeness he had produced, and the extremely fine bronze casting.

The Merkara, Captain Wood, left England for Queensland on the 25th ult., having on board 430 souls, comprising 50 married couples, 117 single men, 100 single women, 54 male and 38 female children, and 7 male and 14 female infants, equal to 364 statute adults.

MURDER OF ENGLISHMEN BY THE ARABS NEAR SUEZ.

The past week has brought us too certain assurance of the terrible fate of two, at least, of those distinguished Englishmen who ventured last August, at the crisis of the Egyptian War, to travel on the public service into Arabia Petrea, or that part of the Desert between Africa and Asia which lies eastward of Suez, across the upper region of the Sinaitic Peninsula. There is yet a very small hope of the escape of Professor Palmer, but Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington died a violent death. It will be recollected that the party left Suez on Aug. 7. On their arrival at Moses Wells they immediately set out on their journey. They had with them ten camels, a certain number of Arab followers, and £3000 in gold. There was a certain Sheikh Meter with the party, who declared that he apprehended a raid by Arabs of another tribe. He persuaded the three English gentlemen to go with him on fast-riding camels and to leave the baggage in the encampment. An attack on the camp took place, the boxes were rifled, and everything of value was taken, the camels that remained being driven off. It was stated that Professor Palmer had escaped on a camel with the Sheikh to Syria, but nothing was known of Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington till last week. Their dead bodies have been found, with scraps of clothing, letters, and other articles belonging to them. It seems that they were shot and then cast down a precipice, but whether Professor Palmer shared their fate is still doubtful, and we forbear to comment upon the evidence for and against this melancholy supposition. All possible exertions are now being made to discover the truth.

PROFESSOR E. H. PALMER.

Mr. Edward Henry Palmer, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in that University, was one of the greatest masters of Oriental languages and literature, and one of the cleverest and most accomplished men of his time. He was born in the town of Cambridge on Aug. 7, 1840, son of the late Mr. E. P. Palmer, a schoolmaster, in Green-street, but was left an orphan soon after his birth. In his boyhood he showed an extraordinary talent for the study of languages, which attracted much notice; and he was first indebted for tuition to the discernment and liberality of the late Rev. George Skinner, of Jesus College, Chaplain of King's College. Having entered St. John's College, he took the degree of B.A. in 1867, and was elected to a Fellowship in the same year; in 1870, he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and was appointed, in November, 1871, by the late Dean of Windsor, to the Professorship of Arabic. His contributions to Oriental scholarship, and his personal exertions in aid of the topographical researches promoted by the Palestine Exploration Fund, had won him a very high reputation. He was admired not only for his great and various learning, but also for his singular tact, versatility, and address, with promptness and courage not less remarkable, in dealing with strange people of the wildest races, and in gaining their confidence, which he never abused. It is said by one who knew him, and who knows the East, that "he could speak Arabic as if it were his mother tongue; he could write the language as well. The mastery of this man over Eastern tongues was something wonderful. In addition to Arabic, he spoke Persian as if he had been born in Iran; he could sing the songs of Hafiz and talk Hindostanee so that he might have been supposed to have lived all his days on the banks of Ganges." He accompanied the Sinai Survey Expedition, in 1868-9, to investigate the nomenclature, traditions, and antiquities of Arabia Petrea, and in the following year explored the desert of Et Tih, and Moab, in company with the late Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake. In order to further these explorations, the University of Cambridge made a grant from the Worts Travelling Bachelors' Fund. He was the author of a "Report on the Nomenclature of Sinai," a "Report on the Bedawin of Sinai, and their Traditions," a treatise on "The Negeb, or South Country of Scripture, and the Desert of Et Tih," published in 1871, and a personal narrative entitled "The Desert of the Exodus: Journeys on Foot in the Wilderness of the Forty Years' Wanderings," also published in that year. "The Song of the Reed," translated mainly from the Persian and Arabic, and an edition of the Arab lyrical poet, Beha-ed-din-Zohair are two of his works of Oriental scholarship. The latest was his final revision of Henry Martyn's Persian New Testament for the Bible Society, in co-operation with the Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Jolfa. He has translated the Koran for the series of versions of the Sacred Books of the East, edited by Professor Max Müller, of Oxford. He also wrote the "History of Jerusalem," conjointly with Mr. Walter Besant. Among his other literary labours are a Persian and English Dictionary, published in 1875; editions and translations of several Arabic and Persian poems, and original compositions, both prose and verse, in those languages and in the Urdu and other languages of India; an Arabic verse translation of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri;" and various writings in different European languages, including Swedish, and even the Gipsy tongue, besides many critical essays, notes, and catalogues of philological lore. His wit, humour, and fancy were often exercised for the entertainment of a more select circle of readers, as in some of the best contributions to the privately printed volume of "Recreations of the Rabelais Club." It is a thousand pities if the light of such a gifted and genial mind should have been prematurely quenched—we still hope this is not the case—by the murderous brutality of savage ruffians in the land where he had done so much excellent work. Professor Palmer was twice married; first, in 1871, to Miss Lucy Davies, who died in 1878, and secondly, in 1879, to Augusta, daughter of the Count von Lorge, a Polish gentleman resident in Lübeck. By the first marriage he had two daughters, and by the second two sons.

THE LATE CAPTAIN W. J. GILL, R.E.

A letter from Colonel Yule, in the *Times* of last Tuesday, gives some account of the life and the notable performances of Captain Gill—one victim to the ferocity of the Arab tribes on the border of Egypt and Syria. Captain William James Gill was son of the late Major Gill, of the Madras Army, who painted for the Crystal Palace those copies of the ancient frescoes in the Ellora cave-temples of India, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire. Born in 1843, at Bangalore, in the Madras Presidency, William Gill was educated in England, at the Brighton College, and afterwards at the Royal Military Academy, from which, in 1864, he obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers. He went to serve in India, but returned after some years, and came into the possession of a large fortune bequeathed to him by a distant relation. During the past twelve years, Captain Gill has devoted much of his time and money to Asiatic travel and exploration, but has been attached to the Intelligence Department of the War Office, though left pretty much to choose his own field of labour, not without some occasional benefit to the military service. In 1873, he accompanied Colonel Valentine Baker, now called Baker Pasha, in a journey of many months along the southern shore of the Caspian, over

the Elburz and Demavend mountain ranges, and through the northern parts of Persia and Khorassan, as far as Meshed, visiting also the remarkable sequestered valley fortress of Kila't, the famous stronghold of Nadir Shah. A descriptive report of this journey was read by Lieutenant Gill to the Geographical Section of the British Association at its Belfast meeting in 1874. His next considerable expedition as a traveller, some years later, was in the north-west provinces of China, attempting to make his way across the Asiatic continent from east to west, through the territories either of Cashgar or of Thibet. He had already made a journey along the northern frontier of China, to the seaward extremity of the Great Wall on the coast of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. Upon the later occasion, accompanied by Mr. Evelyn Colborne Baker, now Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, and joined afterwards by Mr. Mesny, he ascended the Yang-tze-Kiang into the province of Sze-chuen, visiting the city of Cheng-tu-fu, and thence making an excursion to the Min mountains in the north, approaching the source of the Chinese river. But finding it impracticable to pass that way from China to the Russian dominions, he turned in the direction of Thibet, and journeyed beyond the frontier town of Jai-chien-lu, ascending to the Great Tibetan table-land, and passing the towns of Lithang and Bathang, which are described also by the late Mr. Thurnam Cooper. He thus reached the Kin-sha-Kiang, or "River of Golden Sand," which gave its name to the book he published, in two handsome volumes, with excellent maps, in 1880, and which we reviewed at the time of its appearance. The author travelled along the banks of that river to Ta-li-fu, the western capital of Yunnan, and thence to Bhamo and down the Irrawaddy to British Burmah. After his return home, the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded to him, and he received a similar tribute of approval from the Geographical Society of Paris, having furnished to science a valuable series of accurately recorded observations. Captain Gill sought employment in settling the frontier of Turkey after the Congress of Berlin, and went to Afghanistan in 1880, but was too late to share in the campaign of Candahar. He afterwards made an attempt to penetrate the Libyan Desert between Tripoli and Egypt; and this may have led to his recent appointment on the Staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley, as Deputy Assistant in the Adjutant-General's and Quarter-master-General's Departments. His special task in the expedition led by Professor Palmer was to cut the land telegram communicating between Egypt and Syria, and this duty was successfully performed.

THE LATE LIEUT. CHARRINGTON, R.N.

Lieutenant Harold Charrington was the second son of Spencer Charrington, Esq., of Hunsdon House, Herts. He entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in April, 1869, being then thirteen years of age. After passing from the Britannia he was eighteen months in the Trafalgar seagoing training-ship, under command of Captain Lethbridge. In 1872, he sailed in the *Peterel*, sloop of war, to the Pacific, where he was transferred to the *Zealous*, flag-ship, and subsequently to the *Repulse*, commanded by Admiral the Hon. Arthur Cochrane. Returning home after four years' service in the Pacific, he passed through the usual course of study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and at Portsmouth, after which he joined the *Minotaur*, the flag-ship of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, in the Mediterranean, as Sub-Lieutenant, and served in the same ship in the Channel Squadron, under Admiral Lord John Hay. He became full Lieutenant in 1880. In the following year he was Lieutenant of the *Hercules*, Captain Heneage, carrying the flag of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in the Baltic Squadron; subsequently he served as Lieutenant of the *Valorous*, Captain Morant, on the coast of Ireland; and in the spring of 1882 he was appointed to the *Euryalus* as Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C., on the India station, and served with that squadron at Suez in the recent naval and military operations in Egypt.

KHELAT EL NAKHL.

We are indebted to Mr. Howard Williams for a sketch of this place, now painfully associated with the murder of our lamented countrymen Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, and Lieutenant Charrington. It is an Egyptian fort in the desert of Et Tih, on the Hadji or pilgrim route to Mecca, and is about eighty miles south-east of Suez, or nearly midway between Suez and Akabah. It stands on a slight elevation, in the midst of a barren sandy plain. The fort is maintained by the Egyptian Government for the protection of the Pilgrim Caravan, which annually travels by that road to Mecca. The walls of the fort inclose a solitary palm-tree, whence the name Nakhl, and a well, one of the deepest in the whole Sinaitic peninsula. Adjoining the fort on the north side are three large reservoirs, filled with water pumped up from the well; to the south, a few miserable huts have sprung up, which harbour some 150 or 200 Arabs, who join the inhabitants of the fort in fleeing any travellers too weak to offer resistance. The present Nazir or Governor was appointed a few years ago by the Khedive of Egypt. He holds his position by the aid of a captain and about sixty men, without uniforms, and armed with flint-lock rifles of English make. The soldiers, if they may be called soldiers, are mostly impressed for service in the neighbourhood of Cairo, and are cordially detested by the surrounding Bedouin tribes. All supplies have to be brought on camels from Suez, with the exception of a little grain, which the garrison cultivate in the Wady el Arish. But Nakhl occupies an important position as a border fortress between the territory of the Towarah and Teyahah Bedouins, the most powerful tribes in the district. Travellers, on their way from Mount Sinai to Palestine, are obliged to visit the fort to make the necessary arrangements for an escort through the Teyahah country.

Professor Palmer, whose loss we must so deeply deplore, himself describes the direct route from Suez to Nakhl as being so utterly devoid of interest that on the occasion of his visit in 1870 he avoided it, and went round by Mount Sinai, where, at the Convent of St. Catherine, he had an opportunity of inspecting the celebrated old copy of the four Gospels known as the "Codex Aureus." It took about a fortnight to travel northwards to Nakhl. At that time he was accompanied by the late Mr. F. C. Tyrwhitt Drake. Professor Palmer thus describes the place:—

"Nakhl is a wretched square fort in the midst of a glaring desert plain, the picture being backed up with some rather pretty limestone mountains. On the hills we found a good deal of Iceland moss growing. At the fort we were received by the captain of the guard, a dark noseless Arab, and presently the Effendi himself, the Nazir, joined us, and we drank coffee with him and smoked pipes on the great divan at the end of the hall, a very motley crowd sitting on the floor in the centre. None of the soldiers were in uniform, and they were as scoundrelly a set as one could well conceive; but the scene was a most amusing and interesting one, being thoroughly Oriental in every respect." Here the party had to make arrangements for their journey through the Tih, or Wilderness

THE PLAYHOUSES.

of the Wanderings of the Children of Israel, and the description of his dealing at that time with these people could not be given better than in Palmer's own words. "Presently the Sheikh of the Teyahah came in, accompanied by his brother, and talked till midnight, a crowd of ruffians sitting around the door and making the tent dreadfully hot, and our heads ached with their noisy talk. After some difficulty we came to an understanding with them, and they agreed to take us over as much of their country as possible; but arrangements were not concluded without considerable trouble, and indeed some risk, and much time was consumed in noisy altercation and in resisting their attempts at extortion and intimidation. The greatest caution and firmness are necessary in dealing with them, and every point is contested with equal obstinacy on both sides; but, having once signed and sealed the contract, we had no hesitation in committing ourselves to their good faith. Poor Salem, our Sinai Arab attendant, was, however, so much impressed with their violence that he forthwith decamped to his own more peaceful mountains, and we had the additional trouble of cooking, washing, &c., thrown on our own hands. The scene at the fort, where the contract was written out, was again a curious one. Mr. Drake and I were seated on a divan at the upper end of the hall, or rather gate, the Effendi on a chair beside us, the captain of the guard on our left, and next to him the Sheikh Teyahah, his brother Suleiman, and Sheikh Hassan, our former employé. The latter, notwithstanding the presence of the Effendi, indulged in most impolitic language against the Egyptian soldiery generally, because the garrison had impounded one of his camels for a debt owing to them by some of the Towarah. At every turn Sheikh Mislili or his brother tried to cheat us; but we were always on the look-out, and had our contract written according to the terms we had originally proposed and agreed upon. We next dismissed the Towarah, poor old Salem amongst them, and made our dinner ourselves, assisted (or rather hindered) by the wretched scoundrels who represented the Egyptian army about our tent, and for a time we enjoyed some quiet. Mislili, the chief Sheikh of the Teyahah, was not only independent, but rude and obtrusive in demeanour; his brother, Suleiman, was a very intelligent man, but alternately surly and communicative; and to manage them was by no means an easy task."

SONNET BY THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.

TO AN INFANT, WHOSE MOTHER DIED AT ITS BIRTH.

Thou guiltless-guilty, innocent-evil mite,
With Southern hair and Mediterranean eyes,
Gazing at this cold world in sad surprise!
Hard Problem thou to solve! Can this be right,
And thy young morn be darkened with such blight
At the first dawn of Life? Some grave surmise
Why thou shouldst suffer must perplex the wise!
No mother's arms to fold thee in the night!
Ay, babble now and toy with yonder flower,
Fair as thyself, and, like thy mother, born
To die in youth, and yet to leave behind
A tender seedling for some happier hour.
Thy God, who sent thee here this sunny morn,
To His poor lamb will temper the harsh wind.

The total amount of subscriptions to the Perry Watlington Memorial Fund now obtained is £4037. Among the larger subscriptions were £100 from Mr. C. W. F. Glyn. The memorial is to take the form of a convalescent home at Clacton-on-Sea, where a site has already been bought, and plans for which have been prepared.

An important alteration has been made in the route of the procession on Lord Mayor's Day, which will now stand as follows:—Gresham-street, Aldermanbury, Fore-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, Poultry, front of Bank, Bartholomew-lane, Lothbury, Princes-street, Moorgate-street, Fore-street, Redcross-street, Barbican, Long-lane, Giltspur-street, Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street, to return by way of the Victoria Embankment.

The first meeting of the Longfellow Memorial Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Marlborough Rooms, in Regent-street, under the presidency of Lord Bray, in the absence of Lord Derby, who was unable to attend. The chairman stated that it was proposed to place a bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey, and the work of the committee was merely to decide to whom the work of executing the bust should be committed. Canon Rowsell proposed that an executive committee should be formed to carry out the scheme. Lord Granville, who arrived about this time, seconded the resolution, which was adopted. The executive committee was next appointed; and it was decided to hold a public meeting at the Lyceum Theatre, which Mr. Irving has placed at the disposal of the committee.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 11.

SUNDAY, NOV. 5.	
Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: Dan. vi.; Titus ii. Evening Lessons: Dan. vii. 9, or xii.; Luke xxiii. 1-26.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. J. H. Cheadle, Minor Canon; and, 3 p.m., Canon Farrar.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 11.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Coward, Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Robert Gregory; 7 p.m., Lord A. Compton, Dean of Worcester.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. R. Appleton.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester; 7 p.m., Rev. C. H. Middleton-Wake, Assistant Chaplain to the Savoy.
MONDAY, NOV. 6.	
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.	British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m., Address by Mr. Horace Jones.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. H. Wyld on Music; and on the 7th, 8th, and 10th.	Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m., Mr. Carl Pieper on Ice Machines and Refrigerators.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor Marshall on Anatomy.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, NOV. 7.	
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	National Orphan Home, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms.
Biblical Archaeological Society, 5 p.m., Papers by Mr. Eugene Revillout and Mr. T. G. Pinches.	Kuhe's Musical Festival, Brighton (five days).
Pathological Society, 8.30 a.m.	Races: Liverpool Autumn Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8.	
Amateur Mechanical Society, 6 p.m.	Carlisle Poultry and Dog Show (two days).
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.	
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.	
THURSDAY, NOV. 9.	
The Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.	London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m., anniversary, President's Address; papers by Professor Forsyth and others.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m., Mr. W. H. Preece on the Munich Electrical Exhibition, 1882.	
FRIDAY, NOV. 10.	
New moon, 11.20 p.m.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor Marshall on Anatomy.
Annular eclipse of the sun, invisible in Britain.	Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m.	
SATURDAY, NOV. 11.	
Martinmas: half-quarter day and Scotch quarter day.	Accession of Luis I., King of Portugal, 1861.
	Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.

Mr. John L. Toole must have been reminded many hundreds of times by his critics that he is a host in himself. He is, indeed, a general camp of humourists—horse, foot, and artillery, commissariat, medical department, pioneers, and all. His unerring perception of the ludicrous, his unflinching animal spirits, his unsurpassed faculty for the expression of comic innocence, comic astonishment, and comic indignation, and his unequalled power of at once shaking up an *entente cordiale* between his audience and himself, so that ere he is half through a funny utterance the whole house are "in the joke"—all these gifts and acquisitions render it next door to the impossible for any piece in which this admirable comedian plays a conspicuous character to be positively dull. Kotzebue's "Stranger" is about the dreariest drama that I know; but with Mr. Toole in the low-comedy character, the "high fulutin'" of Mrs. Haller, and the maudering of the depressing individual in black velvet who "fixed on Cassel as his abode," would be tolerable. "Paul Pry," in construction and dialogue, is about as imbecile a comedy as can be well conceived; but directly we hear "I hope I don't intrude" in Mr. Toole's voice, and behold that master of the grotesque encased in the well-known green coat, white hat, striped galligaskins, and hessian boots, then we begin to roar with laughter, and continue roaring till the end of the chapter.

This excellent actor was, as usual, "a host in himself" on Tuesday last, when, at Toole's Theatre, there was produced for the first time an original comedy, in three acts, called "Girls and Boys," from the pen of Mr. A. W. Pinero. "Girls and Boys" has a sub-title as "A Nursery Tale;" but the nursery element is not by any means prominent in the piece; and Mr. Pinero's "girls and boys"—the girls especially—are, on the whole, "old hands" and "cool cards," and know remarkably well how to take care of themselves. The play very narrowly escapes being a very good one. It lulls on this side excellence, for two reasons. The first is that the plot is hopelessly feeble, and the heroine a selfish, cold-blooded calculator of the main chance. The second is that from the beginning to the end it is impossible to tell whether the author is in earnest, or whether he is "making game" of his audience and of mundane things generally. Here and there, when a fragment of genuine pathos promises to occur, the interlocutors indulge in some surprising outburst of buffoonery, or utter some cynical platitude which at once disconcerts those who are following the unwinding of the story. It is as though Mr. Pinero had been furtively peeping in at the "Palace of Truth," or listening, behind a hedge, to the amazingly cynical love-making in "Engaged;" but the wand of the Mighty Master of Topsy-turvydom is not one that can be wielded with grace by the clever and sprightly author of "Girls and Boys." The play is, in fine, disappointing because, dramatically, it is a hodge-podge, in which comedy, farce, domestic drama, pastoral, and burlesque extravaganzas are confusedly and irritatingly intermingled. While Mr. Toole is on the stage the iarrago is extremely amusing; and, fortunately, he is very much on the stage through the three short acts of which the piece is composed. When he is absent, "Girls and Boys" becomes tiresome.

Solomon Protheroe, middle-aged and baldheaded, lives in a cottage in the village of Basingdene, and combines the functions of a schoolmaster with those of a cobbler. His home is shared by a maiden sister, with a loud voice, a strong mind, and a red head. Brother and sister, it would seem, have made an odd kind of compact to remain in a state of celibacy; but they console themselves for their estrangement from the tender passion by petting and coddling a certain gallant young fellow named Mark Avory, the adopted son and heir-expectant of the gouty and tyrannical old squire of the village, Mr. Josiah Papworth. A mysterious and misanthropical young person named Gillian West, who has been a circus-rider and has grown sick of the sawdust, arrives at Solomon's cottage, bearing a letter of recommendation from the Rector of the parish, who is presumably a member of the Church-and-Stage Guild; and Solomon agrees to allow her to lodge in his house. There she is seen by Mark Avory, who has already seen her in the ring under "Houp la!" circumstances. He falls violently in love with Gillian West; and the passion is, to all appearance, returned. But Solomon Protheroe, dreading lest Mark's prospects in life should be injured by his contracting a clandestine alliance with a penniless adventuress, deems it his duty to send up to the Hall—why does he not go there himself?—for Squire Papworth, who comes down in the middle of a storm of rain, in a terrible access of gout, and in a red hot passion. He virulently abuses the unhappy Solomon, who only appeases him by promising to marry, himself, the ex-circus rider Gillian West. Mark Avory arrives on the scene, avows his love for Gillian, and refuses to relinquish her; whereupon he is disinherited by this adoptive father. Mark is willing to marry Gillian, penniless as they both are; but that astonishingly practical young lady, acting on the principle of half a loaf being better than no bread, repudiates her ruined admirer, and accepts the hand of the cobbler schoolmaster, to whom Papworth has promised the freehold of the cottage and two hundred pounds if he will matrimonially get rid of this most embarrassing Miss West. Some months are supposed to elapse between the second and the third act; and at the beginning of the third we find Solomon's cottage decorated for a wedding entertainment. The schoolmaster is, indeed, about to marry Gillian that very day; while his red-headed sister, who only considered the compact of celibacy to be binding so long as Solomon remained single, has promised to bestow her hand on one Joe Barfield, an exceptionally imbecile carpenter. But Gillian bitterly repents her engagement to Solomon, who, with strange disregard of probability, is made to entertain quite an amorous fervour for Gillian, and to welcome nuptials from which he a short time before shrank with aversion. Gillian offers to release him from his pledge; but he persists in his determination to become a Benedick, and goes off to rate a tardy tailor who has not yet delivered his wedding coat. In his absence Mark Avory, who has been wandering about the world seeking his fortune, and has sought it with so little success as to return impecunious and almost in rags, turns up at Solomon's cottage. He is received with rapture by Gillian, who mends with white thread a rent in the arm of his tattered black coat. Presently Solomon returns. He is at first enraged to find his affianced bride in affectionate confabulation with a stranger; but is overjoyed when he discovers that the stranger is his old friend Mark Avory. When the Squire's factotum arrives at the cottage with a cheque for the money which Mr. Papworth has promised the bride on her wedding-day, Gillian indignantly refuses the largesse, and expresses her determination to share Mark Avory's penury. Presently the factotum returns with the Squire himself, who is still afflicted with the gout but is no longer in a rage; and, in a scene slightly reminiscent of the reconciliation of old Martin Chuzzlewit with his grandson, he clasps Mark to his heart, and consents to his union with Gillian in the "Bless ye, my children, bless ye!" style, of course. Equally of course Aurora-headed Miss Protheroe gives her hand to the imbecile carpenter; and

Solomon Protheroe, cobbler and schoolmaster, positively woos and wins pretty Jenny Kibble, an assistant in the school. He has not much difficulty in gaining her hand, for she has been in love with him since the very beginning of the piece.

The comedy, jerky, inconsistent, and deficient in strength of motive as it is, is neatly and crisply written; and the dialogue is in parts brilliant. The scholastic episodes in the play are few and uninteresting; and, indeed, but for the occasional presence of a form-full of shrilly-voiced mites of children, whom Mr. Toole, sitting at a high desk, alternately lectures upon geography and addresses as a "deputation," the school part of "Girls and Boys" might, without disadvantage, have been left out altogether. The acting was, in general, very good. The part of Solomon Protheroe exactly fits in with Mr. Toole's idiosyncrasies; and he was, from first to last, intensely and superbly funny. Mr. John Billington was as amusingly irascible as the savage old Squire as he was as the peppery Major in "Auntie"; and his factotum, Murch, a personage with a lugubrious aspect and an unearthly voice, who interprets Mr. Papworth's wishes after the manner of the man with the wooden leg, who says what voiceless Mr. Creakle, the schoolmaster in "David Copperfield," would say if he could, was capital played by Mr. G. Shelton. Mr. E. D. Ward was frank and manly as Mark Avory; and that good actor Mr. E. W. Garden deserved a much better part than that of Joe Barfield, the imbecile carpenter. In Honor Protheroe, Solomon's sister, Miss Eliza Johnstone was characteristically careful, intelligent, appreciative, and as hard as the nether millstone. Indeed, hardness of feminine character is one of the least agreeable features in Mr. Pinero's play. It is difficult to feel any kind of sympathy for the unstable and cynical egotist Gillian West, who was impersonated by Miss Myra Holme in a very lady-like manner, but with a sulky kind of hauteur which is not very often to be met with, I should say, among the *habitués* of the ring. The sawdust of the circle should have charms to soothe the savage breast. Pretty Jenny Kibble, the only one of the female characters in whom it was possible to take any interest, was quietly and effectively rendered by Miss Ely Kempster, who on this occasion made her first appearance at Toole's Theatre.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

The interest of London music since our last notice has still been chiefly sustained by the performances of the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts, the Promenade Concerts, and those of the Crystal Palace—the opening of the twelfth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society having occurred too late for this week's record. Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert included the first performance in England of the prelude to "Parsifal," the recent of Herr Wagner's "opera-dramas," produced at Bayreuth last July. The orchestral introduction to this work is chiefly made up of "leit-motiven," or themes from the opera associated with special characters and incidents therein. This is a proceeding which Wagner frequently carries to excess. Even in the short prelude now referred to there are several of these musical labellings, such as the "Blessing" motive, the "Holy Grail" motive, the "Song of Faith" motive, &c. The movement has little interest beyond that of its orchestral colouring, which gives it a factitious effect. Mr. Carrodus was to have played Mendelssohn's violin concerto and a piece by Molique, but was too ill to appear. Mr. G. A. Clinton accordingly performed Weber's first concerto for clarinet—with fine tone and execution. Mdlle. Carlotta Badia was the vocalist, and achieved a great success by her brilliant rendering of Rossini's aria "Bel raggio." The bright ballet airs from Herr Goldmark's "Die Königin von Saba" terminated the programme, other items of which require no specific notice. Next Saturday's concert is to be partly tributary to the memory of Mendelssohn, the date being that of the anniversary of his death.

The string quartet party at the Monday evening and Saturday afternoon Popular Concerts has been the same as on the opening night—Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Hollander, and Signor Piatti; and Mdlle. Janotha has on each occasion been the solo pianist. The vocalists on the past three occasions have been Miss Santley, Miss Cravino, and Miss M. Mackenzie. The programmes have been of substantial interest, but there has been no novelty beyond the introduction, by Signor Piatti, of a pleasing sonata for violoncello by Porpora, more renowned as a singing-master than as a composer.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts were to have closed on Saturday night—which was appropriated to the benefit of Mr. C. Tod Pallen, the Acting-Manager—but the success of the series has been so great that the performances are being continued until further notice. On Wednesday, there was another classical night. Thursday's programme was of a military nature, in honour of the return of Sir Garnet Wolseley. The announcement stated that an Egyptian Cornet, taken by Colonel the Hon. R. Talbot—First Life Guards—would be used by Mr. Howard Reynolds.

The inaugural concert of the new season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society was appropriated to the first metropolitan performance of M. Gounod's new oratorio, "The Redemption," which, it will be remembered, was first produced at the Birmingham Festival in August, and was repeated at the Bristol Festival last month.

Mr. Henry Holmes's new series of "Musical Evenings" began, at the Royal Academy of Music, on Wednesday, with a sterling programme.

We have already drawn attention to the two concerts promoted by Herr Richter for the benefit of the orchestral artists who were losers by the failure of the German opera performances at Drury-Lane Theatre in May and June last. The first concert is to take place on Nov. 9 and the other on Nov. 14.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton festival begins next Tuesday evening. We have already given an outline of the arrangements.

An address to the ratepayers of the Metropolis has been issued by the London School Board Election Committee, in which an appeal is made to the public, and especially to the working classes, to elect to the next Board members who agree heartily in the principles laid down in the Elementary Education Acts, and who, whilst giving every possible care to the economical administration of the school fund, will keep steadily in mind the imperative necessity of thorough efficiency in the schools of the Board.

The arbitrator in the suit brought by Countess Ossalinsky, the proprietor of land at Thirlmere, against the Corporation of Manchester, has delivered his award. In stating the claim, a year ago, counsel for the Countess said that the sum involved was "more than £60,000, and, perhaps, something less than £100,000." The arbitrator finds the Countess entitled to £64,445, and a sum of either £6000 or £1000 additional, contingent on the view that may be taken of a special point in the case.



1. Hell's Gate Canyon, Fraser River. 2. Indian Chief's Grave, Island of San Juan. 3. Indian Lodge at Nanaimo. 4. Monumental Totems. 5. Esquimalt Harbour (Flying Squadron). 6. Stout's Gulch, Williams Creek, Cariboo. 7. Indian Encampment, Fraser River. 8. Indian Chief's Graves, near Yale, Fraser River. 9. Primeval Forest, Burrard's Inlet. 10. Street in New Westminster. 11. Indian Village on the East Coast. 12. Wagon Road at Chapman's Bar Bluff. 13. Victoria, Vancouver Island.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The money market has acquired rather more steadiness, which may be maintained for a week or two, owing to the improved demand that usually springs up at this season. The activity spoken of is chiefly in connection with the Scotch and Irish currency requirements that have this year made themselves felt rather earlier than is customary; and when they subside the problem will be as to the source whence some new sustaining influence may arise. For the moment a belief prevails that the ebb and flow of our home trade will alone determine the course of the money market; and as there are no distinct symptoms of an improvement on the present condition of things being established this year, the conclusion has been arrived at that a descent in the Bank rate has now been brought within calculable distance. Although, on the other hand, apprehension regarding an early demand for gold for America has quite subsided, owing both to the firmness of the exchange, and to steady growth in the resources of the Associated Banks, yet it must be borne in mind that the balance of trade with America has in all probability been brought to something like an equilibrium, and that a resumption of corn and cotton shipments next month on a more extended scale would tend to quickly turn the scale against England, and probably determine a demand for bullion. Such an eventuality could only have one result—namely, a sharp upward bound in the discount rates.

The Stock Exchange settlement, which had begun when I last wrote, proved larger than that of the preceding fortnight. Stock, as shown by the fuller "contango" rates, came out more freely, and an augmented volume of money was wanted to "settle" the "account." Nevertheless the adjustment was got through very satisfactorily, and a disposition has since been shown, despite many drawbacks, to extend engagements. The current of speculation has, however, drifted into one or two special classes of securities, such, for instance, as Consols and the New 2½ per Cents, Home Railway Stocks, and Mexican Railway Ordinary Stock. In regard to the New 2½ per Cents, the buying has been wholly stimulated by an idea that Mr. Gladstone may soon bring forward a measure for converting into that category the Three per Cent Consolidated Debt. A similar impression prevailed last year, and on May 24, 1881, the price of the former rose to 90½. This price is now nearly reached again; but if the present views persist that point is not likely to stop the rise. Such a movement in the Funds naturally reacts on English railways and Colonial Government securities, the more so as the foreign department has been rendered sensitive and weak through the heavy and continuous selling of international stocks for account of Paris, which has been encouraged by the anarchist movement in the south of France. That movement, and the consequent depreciation of stocks, is the opportunity for the *bona fide* investor to buy cheaply, because the "scare," like so many others of its class, must prove ephemeral, and with its subsidence a rebound in prices become inevitable. An additional source of strength in the railway market is the promise of an early and satisfactory termination of the wages disputes in the coal trade, which more than neutralises the bad effect that would have flowed from the late serious storms.

Electric light shares have sustained a severe depreciation owing to a threatened outbreak of litigation among the parent "Brush" and subsidiary companies. The exact nature of the matters in dispute has not, so far, been disclosed, but from the fact that notices of winding-up have in a few instances been served and accepted as a preliminary to proceedings against the parent company for the return of a portion of the money paid for concessions, it may be inferred that the matter is an important one. Another cause of weakness is the constant patenting either of new "dynamo-machines" or new lamps, or of something else, all of which strengthens a growing belief that the existing systems of lighting by electricity are not the "*Ultima Thule*" of this new-born enterprise. Litigation among the allied companies now in the field must, however, be among the very worst remedies for what may be, after all, not so bad a case as it is made to seem in the Stock Exchange. It may prove a source of much profit to the lawyers, but can scarcely strengthen the hands of a body who may have to put forth all the force that combination and singleness of purpose can give to combat severe competition. The subsidiary companies have in no instance got seriously to work, and the bulk of the capital must be intact. This is, however, not shown in the prices of many of them, which show a depreciation of 70 to 80 per cent on the amounts paid up.

Egyptian securities have been rather disturbed of late. On Monday it was telegraphed that the Egyptian Government had informed the Domain Commissioners that in the present circumstances they would not be able to make the advance necessary for the December coupon. But the coupon is not due till Dec. 1, and at the worst there can be but little delay in the matter. Such a notification is, however, scarcely calculated to confirm the expectation entertained in some quarters that an issue of Unified stock is to be made at once. The transfer of Lord Dufferin to Cairo is in favour of Egyptian securities, and has been so received both here and abroad. Another point of international interest has been the publication of Mr. Vincent's report on the experience to date of the recently-introduced plan of the Turkish debt service. The new Turkish loan is ripening, but as I write it is not yet formally issued. As regards Russian finance, a very useful though disturbing statement has this week been published in the *Times*. It should be read by all concerned in the future of Russia. It is not entitled to cause a panic amongst the bondholders, but it should place beyond doubt the absolute necessity of retrenchment within Russia, chiefly in military directions. My readers will, I think, err if they suppose that all the fall in Lombard shares is due to the floods, as much of it probably arises from the necessities of certain holders in Paris. Consequently, a recovery would be due before long.

T. S.

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia, of which Vancouver Island is politically an appendage, is the most westerly province of the Dominion of Canada, and hitherto the most backward in colonisation, but will, in a very few years, be joined to the more populous and cultivated provinces by the Canadian Pacific Railway, now rapidly advancing from Manitoba across the great Northwest Territory. Our Sketches of the scenery of this remote part of British North America, where the primitive habitations and costumes of the Indian tribes offer a striking contrast to the colonial towns, New Westminster and Yale, on the mainland, Victoria, the capital of the island, and the fine naval station in the harbour of Esquimalt, are supplied by photographs with which we have been favoured by a gentleman who took them during his sojourn in Vancouver Island. They derive some additional interest just now from the recent visit of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, and of his consort, Princess Louise, to some of the

places here represented; and we shall perhaps find another opportunity before long of giving some account of the present condition of the Province, its situation, topography, population, and natural resources, with the prospects of its future colonial development, which will be greatly advanced by the opening of a new commercial route to the Pacific Ocean.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 31.

For more than a week the players and the play have absorbed the attention of the Parisians, thanks to three successive incidents of unusual gravity: the Coquelin-Mayer case; the production of a new play by Octave Feuillet, "*le romancier chéri des dames*;" and a sensational article by M. Mirbeau published in the *Figaro*. Public affairs have been quite thrown into the shade. The Anarchists, the dynamitards of Lyons and of Montceau-les-Mines, the strikers of the furniture trade, the rumours of Ministerial crises, do not interest the Parisians so deeply as Coquelin turned barrister or as Mascarille and Diafoirus demanding the blood of the journalists. The quantity of ink that has been spilt over M. Mirbeau's article is simply astounding, and, as far as can be seen at present, somebody's blood will have to be spilt before the matter will be settled. In the article in question M. Mirbeau made a violent and unqualified attack upon the class of comedians in general, without making any exceptions. M. Mirbeau in reality only expressed an impression which is general, an opinion which is openly held and professed—namely, that the comedians occupy too large a place in the new Republic. The mistake he made was first of all not to admit exceptions, and, secondly, to employ a ferocious cruelty of expression. Naturally, each individual comedian felt insulted; M. Mirbeau received a number of challenges; the comedians called a meeting, and began to negotiate with *Figaro* for a note disavowing the article; *Figaro* gave them the note; Mirbeau has challenged his editor for disavowing him; meanwhile, the comedians have held a second meeting, attended by three hundred of their body, and expressed their "contempt" of Mirbeau and of his "infamous article;" and so at the present moment swords are being furnished all round. The only comment that can be made on the incident is that we are all comedians in this life, and all professions are just as open to criticism for hypocrisy, grimacing, maiming, and insincerity as the profession of the actor. Is not all the world a stage, and the men and women merely strutting actors?

M. Octave Feuillet's new play, "*Un Roman Parisien*," produced at the Gymnase last Saturday, is the work of an amiable and ingenious writer, who has this time shown himself more amiable than ingenious. As a piece, "*Un Roman Parisien*" is mediocre, and were it not admirably acted it would not, perhaps, obtain the success which is doubtless reserved for it. The foundation of the piece is improbable; the incidents succeed each other without any logical connection; the characters are purely conventional; the piece contains neither psychological study nor observation; and yet in spite of great defects it is amusing, animated, polished in style—the Feuillet style, redolent of opoponax. The acting is first-rate, and the dresses are to the last degree elegant.

The elegance of to-day, it must be remarked, is the elegance of simplicity—simple materials, cloth, vogue, woollen stuffs, cut and draped with exquisite taste. To my mind, the display of simple dresses in this new piece is more striking than the show dresses. Amongst the latter I will mention only one ball dress: a dress of white satin; over that a transparency of cream-coloured lace embroidered with gold, and over that a tunic of velvet, held up by simple bows of white satin. This tunic was of a tint destined to be the fashion of the winter—a kind of pink coral colour, which we call over here "*rose Fragonard*." My lady readers will be able to seize the exact shade by looking at any of Fragonard's pictures.

The Anarchists have not continued their revolutionary exploits except in so far as incendiary speeches and disorderly meetings are concerned. At Lyons and at Mâcon arrests are still being made, and the public alarm is gradually subsiding. At Paris the Anarchists distinguished themselves by their disorderly conduct on Sunday last at an electoral meeting at the Cirque Fernando. It was with difficulty, and only after a hand-to-hand fight between the "*Clémencists*" and the "*Anarchists*," that Dr. Clémenceau obtained a hearing. The deputy of Montmartre reviewed the home and foreign policy of the Gambetta and Freycinet Ministries, and ended by repudiating the partisans of violence, whether Collectivists, Anarchists, or Blanquists, whose first victims have been the miners of Montceau-les-Mines. In the end Dr. Clémenceau was heartily applauded, and a strong majority reduced his Anarchist interrupters to silence. Still the violence and disorder of this meeting were symptomatic, and the various incidents of it are gravely occupying the attention of the Minister of the Interior. What a difficult thing liberty is to understand! However, in order to be on the safe side, the Government has published in the *Journal Officiel* a severe decree relative to the manufacture and sale of dynamite.

The cabinet-makers' strike is developing. Masters and men have held several meetings, but no means of arranging matters has been found. The upholsterers have placed several leading houses on the black list. On Saturday a curious incident occurred. Some members of the working-men's syndicate went to the hotel of the Baron Adolphe de Rothschild and ordered two upholsterers who were working there to leave their tools and stop work. The men obeyed. It is curious that this manifestation of the hostility existing between labour and capital should have taken place in the saloons of the man who is of all others the personification of capital.

A book which has been long and anxiously expected by the amateurs of illustrations has just been published by Bonhoure. It is a translation of Francisco de Quevedo's "*History of Pablo of Segovia*," illustrated with drawings by Daniel Vierge. Before having quite completed his work Vierge was struck with paralysis, and there seems no hope of his recovery. The concluding chapters of the volume, therefore, appear without illustrations. Vierge's talent as a draughtsman has always been highly appreciated here. As for his "*Pablo de Segovia*," I heard a very competent judge express an opinion that the book would one day be sought for as eagerly as Meissonier's famous illustrations of the "*Contes Rémois*."

For the benefit of specialists I mention the publication of "*La Bibliographie de l'Escrime Ancienne et Moderne*" by Vigent, "*Maître d'Armes à Paris*." This work is of great value, the more so as the British Museum catalogue and the manuals of Brunet, Quérard, and Lorenz are by no means complete in works on the swordsmen's art.

T. C.

The Great Western railway extension, twenty-three miles long, from Bala Lake to Festiniog, North Wales, was opened for passengers and goods traffic on Wednesday morning. This line passes through some charming scenery, and opens out one of the richest mineral districts in Wales.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Could Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour have been present in the House of Commons, on Oct. 26, to listen to the Prime Minister's panegyric of the Commanders and men of the Egyptian Expedition, the distinguished General and gallant Admiral would most probably have deemed Mr. Gladstone's eloquent tribute to them the most acceptable they have received. Lady Wolseley was there, with Mrs. Gladstone. It was a State occasion that called together a full House. H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, bronzed from exposure to the Eastern sun, was conspicuous in the Peers' Gallery. As for hon. members who leant over the side galleries, they appeared literally to hang upon the accents of the Premier, as he, in glowing terms, enlarded those chiefly concerned in the brief campaign. Mr. Gladstone's energy was wonderful. Although he will, on Dec. 29, reach the ripe age of seventy-three, the vigour and clearness of his delivery remain unequalled. Given a subject worthy his great oratorical powers—such as this Parliamentary vote of thanks to the forces from Egypt and their leaders—and no member could surround the theme with so much dramatic effect. The Premier's paean was, indeed, a luminous history of the campaign. Not a single important point was missed. His resonant periods brought vividly before the hushed House Sir Beauchamp Seymour's bombardment of the forts of Alexandria—and the adroit and sudden move of Sir Garnet Wolseley from that port to Port Said, followed by the immediate seizure of the Suez Canal and the occupation of Ismailia and Suez. Perhaps, Mr. Gladstone reserved his most impressive eloquence for a singularly picturesque description of Sir Garnet Wolseley's well-planned midnight march to the lines of Tel-el-Kebir, and his irresistible attack on Arabi's earthworks at daybreak; succeeded by General Drury Lowe's rapid Cavalry ride to save Cairo from devastation. When the Premier entered into minute detail to do justice to the Army and Navy, it seemed strange some passing reference should not have been made to the valuable service Mr. John Pender was enabled, by means of the Eastern Telegraph, to render the State during the war. Nor was the cavalier allusion to the newspaper correspondents in good taste. Take it all in all, however, the oration was one of the most remarkable that even Mr. Gladstone has delivered.

With characteristic gravity did Sir Stafford Northcote support Mr. Gladstone's motion, reserving the political side of the Egyptian question for later discussion. Peculiarly inopportune was Sir Wilfrid Lawson's depreciation of the naval and military services, as was clearly shown by the dismissal of his amendment of "the previous question" by a majority of 337—354 against 17 votes. The insertion of the controversial phrase, "complete suppression of the military rebellion," in the Ministerial resolutions was more reasonably objected to by Mr. Molloy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Henry Labouchere, Mr. Edward Clarke, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Biggar; yet Mr. Molloy's amendment was rejected by 230 against 25 votes. "By a large majority," in fine, the House was resolved to honour our fighting men.

Earl Granville's review of the war in Egypt (in proposing the same evening the vote of thanks of the Upper House) necessarily traversed the same ground as that which Mr. Gladstone covered. The Foreign Secretary's speech was commended as a "concise and perspicuous narrative" by the Marquis of Salisbury, who took exception, however, to the expression of "military rebellion" in the resolutions. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge took the opportunity to plume the fortunate Commander of the expedition; and to dwell upon the admirable performance of his duty by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (who was duly praised, by-the-way, by the Leaders of both Houses). Asked by the Marquis of Salisbury whether the Government intended to abide by Mr. Courtney's recommendation to let the Egyptians "stew in their own juice," Lord Granville quietly threw overboard that outspoken but subordinate member of the Ministry. No inkling of the existing policy of the Government in Egypt was, however, vouchsafed to the noble Marquis. Nor was the Leader of the Opposition more fortunate in his inquiry as to the continued imprisonment of the Rev. Mr. Green, to procure whose release the Government seems to be impotent! This singular admission made, their Lordships adjourned to the 10th inst.—a convenient date for any reply Lord Salisbury may like to make to the Premier's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

The Closure resolution is being contested almost sentence by sentence. Whilst the Prime Minister adheres to the principle of clothing a "bare majority" (no pun meant) with the power of saying when a debate shall close, the Opposition may be said, in familiar language, to continue to fight against it, tooth and nail. Perhaps the most effectual way for the Ministry to secure a prompt prorogation would be to put the Closure rule in force directly it is passed, and thus shorten the interminable and tiresome debate upon the Procedure resolutions generally.

Debate upon the first and Closure rule proposed by the Government was resumed on Oct. 25, it will be remembered, by Sir H. Drummond Wolff. That indefatigable member's amendment (which proposed that the power of initiating the Closure should not be extended from the Speaker to the Chairman of Committees) was the following night negatived by a majority of 58—202 against 144. But Mr. Gladstone accepted Mr. Raikes's proposal to exclude deputy-chairmen from exercising the closing power. Some amusement was afforded by the next division. Rather than vote with or against Lord Randolph Churchill (who sought to make it incumbent upon the Chairman to consult the Speaker before applying the Closure cure for garrulity), Sir Stafford Northcote and the other sedate chiefs of the Opposition left the House, amid derisive laughter from the Ministerial benches. The leader of the "Fourth Party" found a majority of 148 against him. On the Friday evening, Mr. Sclater-Booth's more defensible amendment to deprive the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means of the Closure power was defeated by 166 against 102 votes. The House also declined to adopt the verbal alterations suggested by Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Gorst. Then, at the beginning of the present week, Mr. Bryce's amendment to place the initiation of the Closure in the hands of a Minister or the member in charge of the bill was rejected by 152 against 100 votes. Various other suggestions to limit the Speaker's authority in the matter met with a like fate.

Mr. Gibson's amendment on Tuesday favouring Closure by a "two-thirds majority" called up Mr. Gladstone with an exceedingly able and powerful defence of the Ministerial resolution. So many old arguments have been again and again marshalled in this debate (very much after the fashion that some dozen supernumeraries used to be manipulated behind the scenes at Astley's Theatre to represent the whole of the Duke of Wellington's army at Waterloo) that the Prime Minister was not unreasonably led to remind the House that the principle of giving the Speaker the Closure power had been sanctioned this year after five nights of debate. Yet wearisome reiteration has still continued!

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's reception and entertaining of the commanding officers in the Egyptian campaign, have somewhat broken the quietude of Court life at Balmoral; Sir Garnet Wolseley and Colonel Ewart having been the Queen's visitors, to bring to her the actual accounts of their experiences in the late war. Sir Garnet was received at Ballater with special honours, the Seaforth Highlanders forming a guard of honour at the station, and General Sir H. Ponsonby meeting him to accompany him to Balmoral. Sir Garnet left the next day. Divine service was performed on Sunday at Balmoral by the Very Rev. Dr. Milligan, and the Rev. Archibald Campbell; her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught being present. Dr. Milligan and Mr. Campbell joined the Royal family at dinner. Halloween was celebrated on Monday evening in the usual manner. A procession carrying torches walked up to the castle, where the bonfire was lighted and reels were danced. The Queen, the Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household were present. On Tuesday the Queen paid her annual visit to Mrs. Clarke, widow of the late George Clark, factor to the Earl of Fife, at Allanaquich House. The weather was very fine, and a large number of visitors assembled at Braemar to greet her Majesty. The Duchess of Connaught left the castle for town on Tuesday, to meet the Duke on his return from Egypt. Her Royal Highness travelled in a saloon-carriage, attached to the Queen's messenger-train. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have driven to Glen Callater and other picturesque localities.

The Queen sent a portrait of herself and the members of the Royal family, and a congratulatory telegram, to the Duchess of Abercorn upon the occasion of her golden wedding, which was celebrated last week. The Prince and Princess of Wales also telegraphed their congratulations to the Duke and Duchess.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

His Royal Highness, after attending Newmarket Races yesterday week, was at the Comedy Theatre in the evening, with the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses were represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke at Charing-cross station, on the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley, to congratulate him on his return. Sir Garnet and Lady Wolseley were invited to dine at Marlborough House on Sunday; but her Majesty's command that Sir Garnet should come to Balmoral prevented the acceptance. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service as usual. On Monday his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, passed the day shooting with Prince Christian in Windsor Great Park. The Duke of Albany lunched with the Princess at Marlborough House, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duke, and Princess Alice of Hesse dined with their Royal Highnesses; after which the Prince accompanied them to Victoria station, where he took leave of them, on their departure for Darmstadt. His Royal Highness afterwards went to the Criterion Theatre. The Prince and Princess were at the Olympic Theatre on Tuesday evening.

His Royal Highness will inaugurate the Norfolk Agricultural Hall at Norwich on the 16th inst., and will be present at the déjeuner which is to take place in the hall.

The Duke of Edinburgh was the guest of the Marquis of Abergavenny at Eridge Castle, upon the return of Lord and Lady George Nevill, after their honeymoon. His Royal Highness, who arrived at Sheerness on Sunday evening, on a visit to Vice-Admiral Bridges Rice, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, as Admiral Superintendent of the Reserves, made an official inspection of the Coastguard on Monday and Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany were visited at Claremont by the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his son and Princess Alice, before his return to Germany. The Duke of Albany also accompanied the Grand Duke to the Savoy Theatre.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left on Tuesday, on his return to the Continent, the Grand Duchess remaining at St. James's Palace.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Earl of Durham and Miss Ethel Milner, second daughter of Mrs. H. Milner and the late Mr. Henry Belby William Milner, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Mordaunt Milner, of Nunapleton, were married at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by special license, last Saturday afternoon. The bride, accompanied by her mother, was met at the church by her brother, Mr. Edward Milner (Scots Guards), who gave her away; the bridesmaids being Miss Emily Milner, her sister; the Ladies Katherine, Eleanor, and Ann Lambton, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Heywood and Miss Fairfax, cousins of the bride; and Miss Maynard. The bride wore a dress of cream satin, with train bordered with plush, the front being trimmed with flounces of point de gaze, and a spray of natural orange-flowers in her hair was covered by a tulle veil fastened with diamond stars, the bridegroom's gift; her other ornaments being pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids wore toilettes of cream-coloured nun's cloth over skirts of cream-coloured moiré trimmed with fur, and cream moiré sashes, toques with brown velvet and a brown aigrette. Each also wore a diamond arrow with sapphire and diamond pansy—the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Milner entertained the wedding party at her house at Princes-gate, after which Lord Durham and his bride started for The Durdans, Lord Rosebery's place, near Epsom. The bride's travelling dress was composed of dark blue plush, with plush jacket and bonnet, and beaver collar and muff. The bride's and Lord Durham's wedding presents were numerous, the Duke and Duchess of Albany sending the bride a diamond and pearl fly brooch.

The marriage of Mr. John M'Donald, of Bellmore, Dumbartonshire, and Miss Georgiana Rose Lambert, daughter of Mr. and Lady Fanny Lambert, of Beau Park, county Meath, took place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by special license, also on Saturday afternoon. The bride was attended by her six sisters; her dress was of white satin duchesse, trimmed with lace, and she wore a wreath of orange-blossoms and diamond tiara, diamond rivière and pendant *en suite*, the gifts of the bridegroom. The Queen gave the bride an Indian shawl.

Captain the Hon. W. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam (Royal Horse Guards), third son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and Miss Constance Anne Brocklehurst, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. Brocklehurst, were married on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bridesmaids were Lady Alice and Lady Albreda Wentworth Fitzwilliam, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Gertrude Fielden, Miss Clara Lascelles, Miss Sybil Worthington, and Miss Sybil Murray. Captain Lord Arthur Somerset (Royal Horse Guards) was best man.

Mr. Charles Edward Howard Vincent, Director of Criminal Investigations, second son of the Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, eleventh Baronet, was married to Miss Ethel Gwendoline Moffatt, second daughter of the late Mr. George Moffatt, M.P., of Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, by special license, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Thursday week. The Duke of Teck and some 500 guests were at the wedding breakfast, which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Moffatt at their residence in Eaton-square.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The elections are stated to be for the most part in favour of the Government. All the members of the Cabinet having seats in the Chamber of Deputies have been re-elected, while the Premier, Signor Depretis, has been returned for two constituencies, and Signor Baccarini stands at the top of the poll in no less than three.

Mount Etna has for some days been showing increasing activity, emitting flashes of fire and dense volumes of smoke.

GERMANY.

The Emperor returned to Berlin on Sunday afternoon from the Mecklenburg hunts.

Field Marshal Count von Moltke celebrated on Thursday week his eighty-third birthday.

The Prussian elections have had an unexpected result. The Old Conservatives have gained a number of unprecedented victories; and it is believed that they, in conjunction with the Centre or Ultramontane party, will constitute a majority in the new Chamber. In Berlin party feeling ran high. All nine Progressive candidates have been returned by overwhelming majorities.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph on Thursday week received the Austro-Hungarian delegations, and, in alluding to his friendly relations with other Powers, said the past maintenance of concord in Europe was a guarantee for the satisfactory settlement of the Egyptian Question. After the speech, which was greeted with cheers, his Majesty came down from the dais and conversed with the members of the delegation.

The Army Committee of the Hungarian Delegation on Tuesday approved the general principles of the plans for the reorganisation of the Army.

TURKEY.

Lord Dufferin proceeds to Egypt, to share with Sir E. Malet the responsibility of the settlement of affairs. His Lordship has informed the Porte of his mission to Egypt, stating that it is owing to the health of Sir E. Malet.

The Sultan, on the representation of the Premier, Said Pasha, has given instructions for three commissions to consider necessary reforms, examine into the income and expenditure, and to discuss the best means for developing the resources of the empire.

GREECE.

The King and Queen, with the Royal children, arrived at Athens on Sunday, accompanied by Princess Mary of Hanover, who remains a guest at the palace.

The Chamber reassembled on Monday, the King being represented by M. Tricoupsis, the Premier, who read a decree from his Majesty opening the Session.

AMERICA.

The Park Theatre, New York—in which Mrs. Langtry was to have made her first appearance in America on Monday night—was destroyed by fire, which broke out an hour or two before the house would have been opened for business. Two employés at the theatre were injured and one killed. Mrs. Langtry is now to make her début next Monday evening at the Grand Opera House.

The engine-driver of the Pennsylvania Railroad train, who by his heroism succeeded in saving 600 lives on Sunday week, has died of the injuries he received, after suffering intensely.

The Cape Parliament has been prorogued until Feb. 7.

Mr. Newman L. Bailey, Acting Chief Justice of the Gold Coast colony, has been appointed Chief Justice of that colony.

An aerolite, weighing, it is said, more than half a ton, has fallen at Aix, in the department of the Haute Garonne, France.

The Norwegian elections have just resulted in the return of a three-fourths majority of Radicals, opposed to the Government.

Serious damage from fresh floods is reported in the Tyrol and in Carinthia. A Swiss village is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed by a violent hurricane.

At Bombay a grand entertainment was given last Saturday afternoon to the Indian Contingent from Egypt, who met with an enthusiastic reception.

The South Australian Parliament has voted £25,000 for the introduction of domestic servants, and £30,000 for the destruction of rabbits.

It is stated on authority that the analysis of the recent Census of the peoples of India will show that within the limits of the Indian Empire 132 distinct languages are spoken.

Mohamed Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber of Notables of Egypt, is gazetted an honorary member of the Second Class of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Bey of Tunis, Sidi Mohamed el Sadok, died last Saturday morning. He was sixty-nine years of age. His brother and legitimate successor, Sidi Ali Bey, has been invested with supreme power.

In the course of the excavations at Pompeii, a small shrine has been discovered containing six bronze statuettes, representing Apollo with a lyre, Mercury, Hercules, Æsculapius, and two Lares. The bronze lamp which burned before the shrine was found hanging in its place.

The nomination for Edinburgh took place on Wednesday, the candidates being Mr. Samuel Waddy, Q.C., London, and Mr. J. Hall Penton, stockbroker, London, both Liberals. The poll was appointed to be taken on Friday.

Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, Clyde shipbuilders, launched from their yard at Glasgow last Saturday H.M.S. Leander, the first of three cruisers which they are building for the British Government. The Leander is 300 ft. long and her displacement 3800 tons. She will carry sixteen guns and ten Whitehead torpedoes.

During the recess some structural improvements have been made in one approach to the House of Commons. Two new doors have been opened out by which, in wet or unfavourable weather, members may pass direct from the lower corridor of the House into the subway leading to the Metropolitan Railway without having to go out into Palace-yard.

The members of the London Literary and Artistic Union opened the winter session by holding a conversazione in St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. A very large company was present, and a long and attractive programme was provided. The society consists of ladies and gentlemen, who meet every month at St. James's Hall for social and instructive intercourse, when papers are read and lectures given.

A final meeting of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of persecuted Jews in Russia was held last week, when it was stated that the fund had amounted to £108,759, of which £94,144 had been distributed, leaving a balance in hand of £14,615. The total number of Jews relieved at the expense of the committee was given as 10,310. An address was presented to the Lord Mayor expressing the gratitude of the Jews in England for his exertions in connection with this fund.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Bulwell Forest, with an area of 148 acres, which was included in the borough of Nottingham at the extension of the boundaries, has been acquired by the Corporation for £6770.

Last Saturday morning the Assembly Rooms at Margate, together with the Royal Hotel and a large amount of other property in the vicinity, were destroyed by fire.

Mr. James Whitehead was on Tuesday unanimously elected Alderman for the Ward of Cheap, in succession to the late Mr. Edgar Breffit.

In the vestibule of the Guildhall the Lord Mayor on Tuesday unveiled the busts of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield, which have been executed by Mr. Woolner and Mr. Belt, and paid a warm tribute to the merits of both statesmen.

Mr. John Burton, of Poppleton, near York, who died on Thursday week, has left his fine-art gallery, which is of considerable value, to the Yorkshire Fine-Art Institution at York. Mr. Burton has also left £2000 to the Salvation Army.

The Skinners' Company have offered an exhibition of £50 per annum for four years, to be competed for by scholars of the Middle Class School, Cowper-street, in January next, and to be held at one of the Universities.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., at the Wicklow Quarter Sessions at Rathdrum on Tuesday, obtained decrees for possession against three tenants who are four years in arrear with their rent, amounting in all to £197.

A telegram has been received from the Chinese Government applying for 500,000 feet of space at the International Fisheries Exhibition. The period for closing applications has been extended to Nov. 25.

Admiral Sir G. Hornby has been selected to succeed Admiral Ryder as Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth; and Vice-Admiral Luard will succeed Sir G. Hornby as President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The chrysanthemums in the Inner Temple Gardens are now on view. Mr. Newton, the head gardener, has got a collection of several hundreds of these pretty autumn flowers in the commodious glass structure erected for the purpose.

Cardinal Manning last week opened the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary at Croydon, which has recently been enlarged. He was accompanied by the Bishop of Southwark, Dr. Coffin, and others.

Her Majesty has appointed the Rev. Samuel Rolles Driver, M.A., of New College, Oxford, to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, and to the Canonry of Christchurch annexed thereto, at Oxford, in succession to Dr. Pusey.

On the arrival of the Midland express at Leeds on Sunday morning it was discovered that the Pullman car attached to it was on fire. Dr. Arthur, who was returning to Scotland from India, was burnt to death.

About seventy members of the British Archaeological Association visited Windsor Castle last Saturday, and, by special permission of her Majesty, were permitted to view the state and private apartments and other portions of the palace.

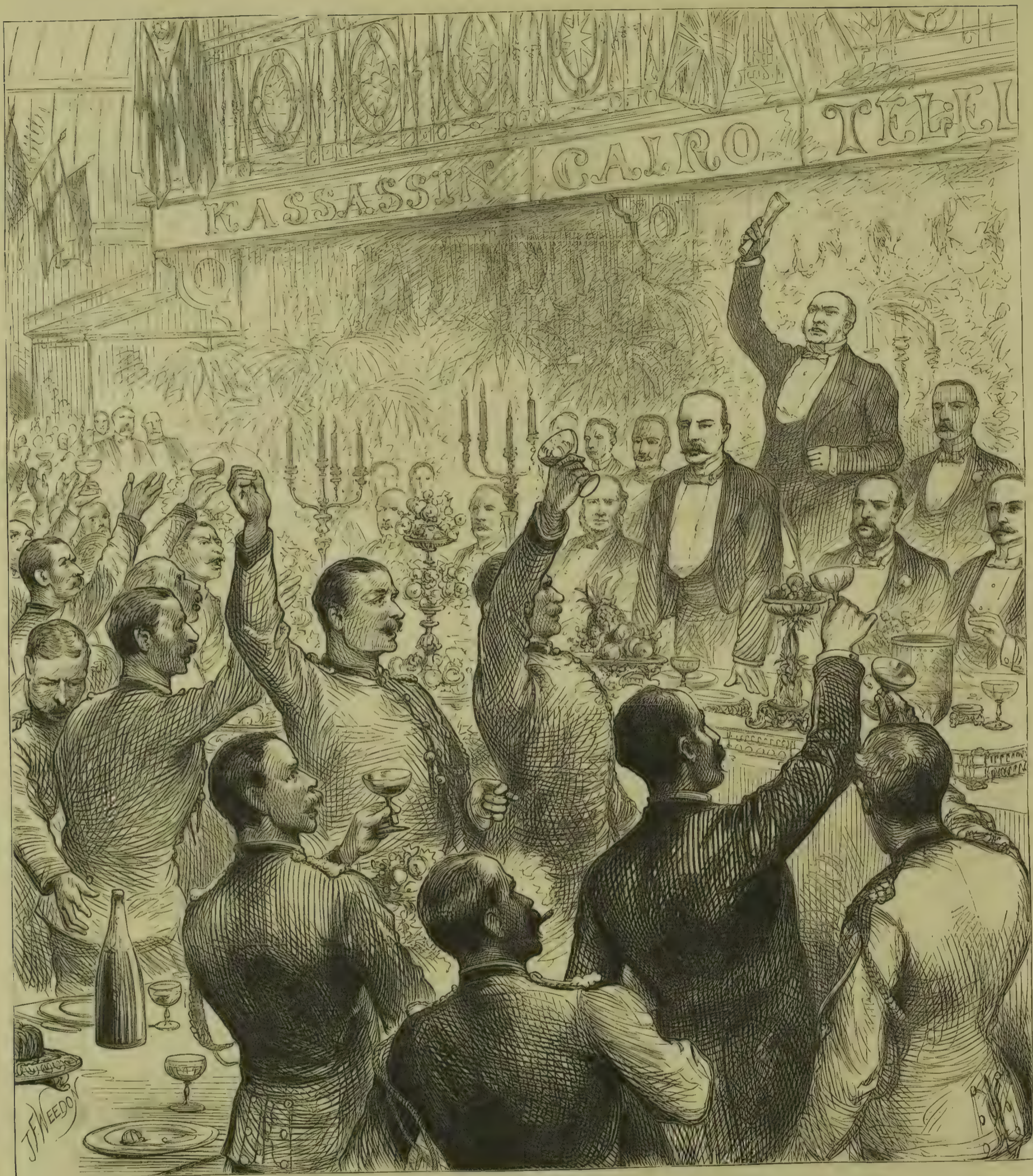
The imports of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool last week show a slight falling off in comparison with that of the preceding week—there being a total of 780 cattle, 1381 sheep, 2387 quarters of beef, and 305 carcasses of mutton.

There were 2570 births and 1466 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 101 and the deaths 117 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. There were 67 fatal cases of scarlet fever, 9 below the corrected weekly average.

The Preston Town Council have resolved, by twenty-nine votes to ten, to buy for £72,500 the entire undertaking of the Ribble Navigation Company, including the embankments, quays, &c., and a farm of 551 acres of land at Freckleton. The company demanded £75,000, but it is believed they will accept the offer of the Corporation of Preston.

The heavy gale which prevailed on the east and south coasts on Friday and Saturday was disastrous to shipping. Reports have been received of the losses of several vessels which have been seen to founder, but nothing more is yet known of them. In other cases, it has been ascertained from survivors saved by the life-boats that men had been washed off the wrecks to which they were clinging. Great numbers of vessels ran for shelter into the roads on the Norfolk coast. Twelve men were drowned from one schooner off Lowestoft. From the same place the life-boat saved sixteen lives; and many crews were brought ashore by other means, chiefly by the rocket apparatus. Off Texel the Gulf of Panama steamer was stranded, and twenty-two of the crew drowned.—The tides of Friday night and Saturday last, and the heavy rains which fell throughout those two days, raised the waters in the Thames valley to such a height that extensive districts were flooded. In many places the people were imprisoned in the upper rooms of their houses, and the necessities of life had to be conveyed to them by boats. The precautions taken in London resulted in less damage being done than heretofore on the Surrey side, but the damage sustained in the country generally is very widespread. Agricultural operations are being seriously impeded. A tremendous storm of wind and rain passed over London on Monday evening. Reports of serious damage done by floods continue to be received from various parts of the country; and from the coast come accounts of numerous wrecks and injuries to shipping, many unhappily attended with loss of life.

Mr. Edwin Charles Clark, LL.D., Regius Professor of the Civil Law, and Mr. Charles Cardale Babington, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Botany, have been elected to professorial Fellowships at St. John's College, Cambridge.—Mr. Alfred W. Hunt, M.A., member and trustee of the Royal Water-Colour Society, formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi, College, has been elected to an honorary fellowship in that society.—We understand that the Cobden Club Essay Prize at Owens College, Manchester, has been awarded to Mr. Foster Watson, M.A., of the college. The subject of the essay is *Peasant Proprietorship*. The amount of the prize is £60. It is a triennial one, and is similar to that given at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—Mr. Butcher, the newly-appointed Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, gave his inaugural address to the students on Tuesday, and was most enthusiastically received.—The Senatus Academicus of this University have resolved to confer the honorary degree of LL.D., on the following:—The Marquis of Bute, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Crawford, Lord Reay, the Lord Advocate, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., and Mr. William Fraser. The ceremony of conferring the degree will take place to-day (Saturday), when Lord Rosebery is to deliver his Rectorial address.—The first "degree day" of Victoria University was held on Wednesday at the Townhall, Manchester. The event created great interest in the city and neighbourhood, and large numbers of degrees were conferred.—The Aberdeen University session was opened on Wednesday. Several of the Professors opened their classes with addresses.



THE BANQUET GIVEN TO THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS AT HUMPHREY'S HALL, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

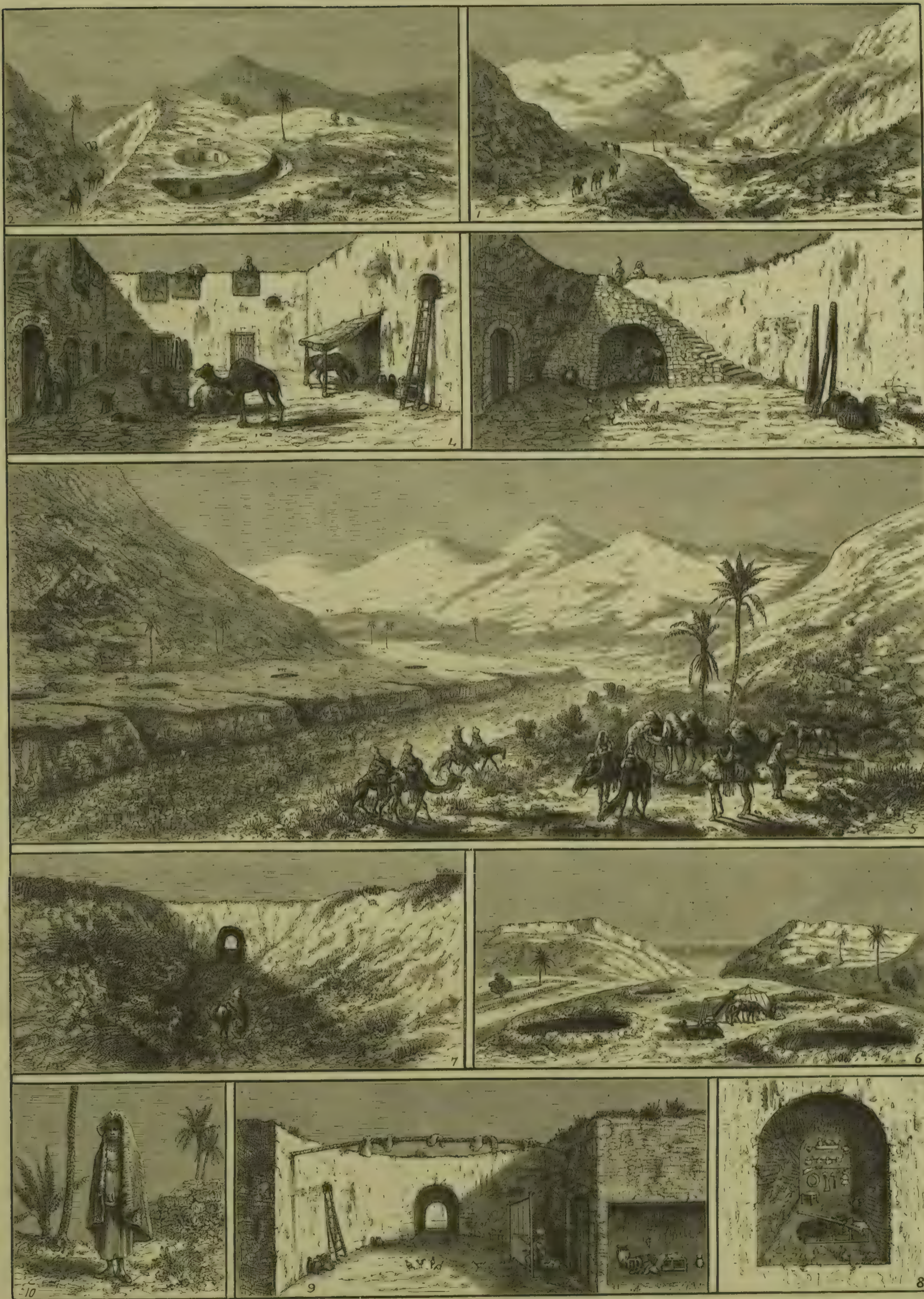
THE LIFE GUARDS WELCOME BANQUET.

The entry of the 1st Life Guards into London, on Sunday, the 22nd ult., and their march from the South West India Docks to Knightsbridge Barracks, was the subject of one of our Illustrations last week. On the Wednesday evening of last week these fine soldiers of the Household Cavalry were entertained with a banquet given to the whole regiment by a number of residents in Knightsbridge and in the vicinity of the barracks. It took place in Humphrey's Hall, opposite the Duke of Wellington's Riding School. This is a hall about 145 ft. long, and about half as wide, having a gallery at each end. From its arched roof, over fifty feet high, drooped the national flags, while around the walls were trophies of flags and shields, bearing the names "Kassassin" and "Tel-el-Kebir." These were repeated above the head table, with "Cairo" in the centre, while facing this inscription at the other end of the building and beneath the ladies' gallery were "Peninsula," "Waterloo." As the soldiers entered the building, they walked through an avenue of ferns and standing plants. Above them, in prominent place, was the word "Welcome," and in bold lettering, surrounded by a trophy of flags, the inscription, "Kassassin, 'Twas well and bravely done." Once past the draped entrance to the dining-hall, the

military guests took their seats at the well-spread tables, while the regimental band, at the bidding of Major Donoghue, struck up "The Roast Beef of Old England." Each guest was presented with a small bouquet of flowers to put in a button-hole of his breast. The scene was very bright, gay, and handsome as the banquet commenced. Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P., presided, and among those supporting him were Sir C. J. Freake, Major Mercier, the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, the Rev. J. Blomfield (Vicar of the parish), Admiral Sir Claude Buckle, and Surgeon-Major Ambler. The vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Verity. The officers of the regiment came in after dinner, and as they took their seats they were loudly cheered. About three hundred and fifty troopers were present, and, with the civilians who attended, the total number of guests was six hundred. Among the regimental officers were Colonel Talbot (Commander of the 1st Life Guards), Colonel Fraser (late Commander), Captain Sir Simon Lockhart, Captain Hill-Trevor, Captain the Earl of Caledon, Major Byng, Lieutenants Lord Rodney, Holford, Robinson, Leigh, and Calley, and the Marquis of Ormonde. Captain Clark Kennedy, late of the Coldstream Guards, was also one of the guests. Later in the evening the Duke of Teck took up a position on the left of the Chairman, and was very cordially welcomed. Letters expressing regret at their inability to be present were received from the Prince

of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. The ordinary loyal and patriotic toasts were given, Surgeon-Major Ambler responding for the Army, and Major Mercier for the Auxiliary Forces. The next toast was the health of the "Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the 1st Life Guards." It was responded to by Colonel Talbot and Colonel Fraser. The health of the Duke of Teck was next honoured with a special toast, and the last formally proposed were "Our Hosts" and "Absent Friends."

On the Tuesday evening last week, the 2nd Life Guards, quartered on their return from Egypt in the Spital Cavalry Barracks at Windsor, were entertained by the Mayor and Corporation and inhabitants of the Royal Borough, with a banquet in the Riding School of those barracks, at which 530 guests were present. The Mayor, Mr. Joseph Devereux, was in the chair, supported by Prince Christian, the Lord High Steward of the Royal borough; Viscount Templetown, Colonel of the regiment; Colonel H. P. Ewart, commanding the 2nd Life Guards; Mr. R. Richardson Gardner, M.P.; Colonel Macpherson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Surgeon-Major Hume Spry, Captain Sir L. Lamb, Captain Gooch, Captain Tennant, Captain Lord Cochrane, and others. Mr. Alderman Brown occupied one of the vice-chairs. The company enjoyed



1. Valley of the Adedj. 3. Interior of the village. 5. Valley of the Ben-Aissa. 7. Entrance to a Troglodyte village. 9. Section, showing interior of rooms.
2. Bird's-eye view of a Troglodyte village. 4. Another interior. 6. Djuama. 8. A chamber of the dwellings. 10. Costume of a young girl.

themselves heartily, and the toasts were proposed and received with great spirit.

The banquet last week provided by the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, in honour of the squadron of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) on their return from Egypt, was held on Wednesday evening at the Holborn Townhall. It had been postponed in consequence of the destruction of the marquee in Albany-street Barracks by the violent gale on the previous day. The Holborn Townhall was decorated with trophies of arms, with cuirasses and helmets and plumes, surmounted by national flags. Both the men who did and those who did not participate in the campaign were present, numbering in all about 370, and over 300 subscribers to the reception fund also attended. Mr. W. J. Nevett presided, Mr. C. Colling occupying the vice-chair; and after the repast the company were joined by several officers of the Blues, including Colonel Fred. G. Burnaby, Colonel D. Milne-Horne, M.P.; Majors the Hon. O. G. P. Montagu, G. Stirling, and MacAlpine; Captains the Hon. W. C. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, Lord Dalrymple, and Wombwell; Lieutenants C. B. Child-Pemberton, the Hon. L. F. G. Byng (Adjutant), C. W. Selwyn, Sir J. C. Willoughby, Bart., Sir J. H. Harter, and C. Combe; and Mr. Weir, riding master. During dinner the band of the regiment, conducted by Mr. Charles Godfrey, performed an excellent programme of music.

At Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and other towns, there have been similar festivities upon this occasion of the return of the Army from Egypt.

THE PRESS CLUB.

The oratorical ability for which Mr. George Augustus Sala is noted has rarely been more felicitously displayed than it was last Saturday night. As President of the newly-formed Press Club, Mr. Sala took the chair at the dinner given by this thriving association of hardworking journalists at Anderson's Hotel to the newspaper correspondents who had returned from Egypt.

All those gentlemen were invited. But only Mr. Whiteside (who smartly represented the *Morning Post*), Mr. Raymond (an American journalist of mark), Mr. Herbert Johnson, Mr. Charles West, and Mr. J. Schöenberg (the last named one of the Special Artists of this Journal) were able, among those who followed the recent expedition, to accept the hospitality of the club. Right or left of the Chairman as guests, however, sat Lord Houghton, Dr. Cameron, M.P., Mr. MacIver, M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.; and there were also present Lord Folkestone, M.P., Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M.P., and Captain the Hon. B. Fitzpatrick, M.P.

It was satisfactory to observe from the eloquent and earnest speeches of Mr. Sala and of Mr. G. A. Henty that this laudable effort to raise the dignity of journalism as an honourable profession (though one persistently slighted in this country by Ministers who owe much of their popularity to the Press) is prospering. It was clear from the statement of the vice-chairman, Mr. Charles Williams, that the Press Club has made a good start in the comfortable club-rooms at 63, Fleet-street—"Brain-street," as Mr. Sala aptly rechristened it.

Sir Thomas Boyd, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, has been appointed chairman of the Scottish Fishery Board, the only office in it to which a salary is attached. Commissions have been given to the Sheriffs of Aberdeen, Argyre, and Orkney. Sir James Gibson Maitland has also been appointed a Commissioner.

Mr. Driver, acting under instructions of the Lords of the Admiralty, offered for sale on Tuesday the well-known Derwentwater estate, situated near Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, comprising 8385 acres, and producing an annual income of £9300. The property was sold in lots, and Mr. W. D. Cruddas, of Newcastle, was the principal purchaser. These are the estates which were forfeited in the insurrection of 1715, when they came into the possession of the trustees of Greenwich Hospital.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the chief interest of the Houghton week centred in the decision of the Cambridgeshire, yet plenty of good sport was provided to detain most of the visitors in Newmarket until the end of the week. Nine two-year-olds contested the Feather Plate over the Cesarewitch course, older horses being quite unrepresented. Biserta, ridden by an unknown light-weight named Litherland, gained an easy victory, but as no one cared to give £200 for her, it is pretty certain that the whole lot were very moderate. In the Subscription Stakes, Martini made short work of Narcissa, the Ascot conqueror of Geheimmis; and Gisela added one more to her long list of victories in selling stakes. The Troy Stakes went to the favourite, St. Blaise, but it took him so long to beat the moderate Pebble, to whom he was only giving 3 lb., that the performance does not read very grandly. Still the good-looking son of Hermit and Pucee was by no means wound up, and, as he is to all appearances a very sound colt, may yet make a smart horse next season. Lovely (8 st. 10 lb.) accomplished a capital performance in winning the Brethby Nursery Handicap Plate with the top weight on her back; there were fourteen behind her, and Camilla (7 st. 8 lb.), though in receipt of 16 lb., could only run a poor third. After her big bid for the Cambridgeshire, Geheimmis (8 st. 12 lb.) was backed against the field for the Free Handicap. The A.F. course seemed likely to suit her well; but just as Cannon asked her to make her effort, Sachem (7 st. 7 lb.) swerved right across her and stopped her. This seemed quite to upset the Oaks heroine; and Amalfi (6 st. 10 lb.), who has been a very useful member of Lord Zetland's string, won easily.

A Post Sweepstakes, on Friday, ran over the T.Y.C., was reduced to a match between Macheath and Adriana, and the odds of 11 to 4 that were laid on the former were cleverly upset by Mr. Houldsworth's erratic filly. There were several reasons why we do not feel inclined to accept this form as being altogether correct. Macheath looked somewhat jaded and stale after all the work he has done of late, he laboured under the disadvantage of having to make his own running, and, moreover, from the queer state of his forelegs, will never show at his best except over a course that is nearly all uphill. Scobell, Geheimmis, and Kermesse, a very select trio, contested the All-Aged Stakes, in which the colt managed to give 8 lb. for his year to each of the fillies. This form seems hardly right, and we fancy that her exertions in the Cambridgeshire, after having been so recently amiss, took all the steel out of Geheimmis. The Jockey Club Cup produced one of the grandest finishes ever seen, as only a head and a neck divided Chippendale, Tristan, City Arab, and Corrie Roy. The running of the three who had taken part in the Cesarewitch was rather perplexing, as City Arab, though he met Chippendale on 8 lb. worse terms than in that race, was only defeated by the shortest of heads, and managed to run a dead-heat with Tristan at a stone. Highland Chief, who is a decided roarer, could not quite compass the R.M., and, after looking all over a winner, was caught and beaten by Keir. The latter is a good-looking colt by Sterling—Wild Duchess, and is likely to carry the Crawford "scarlet" pretty prominently next year.

A sculling-match for £200 over the Thames Championship course took place on Saturday last, between George Bubeur and David Godwin. The men have met twice previously, both races being won by Godwin. On the present occasion, however, Bubeur showed great improvement, and had the race been decided on its merits he would have won easily. A foul, however, unfortunately took place near the Duke's Head, and the umpire (Mr. Gulston), after allowing the men to complete the course, decided in favour of Godwin, who took the lead at starting, but, after a good race as far as Hammersmith Bridge, was fairly rowed down by Bubeur, who finished two lengths in front. The verdict was not at all satisfactory to most of the spectators, and we understand that Bubeur has threatened legal proceedings. Under the circumstances, it seems a pity that the race was not allowed to be decided on its merits, or the men called back and started afresh.

The Quarter-Mile Challenge Cup of the London Athletic Club was run for on Saturday by W. P. Phillips (the holder) and H. R. Ball—the former, after a magnificent race, winning in the last stride by a short quarter of a yard in the splendid time of 50 1-5 seconds. Taking into consideration the state of the weather and the path, this is a performance which is even better than the time itself indicates, rain falling during the race, and the going being very heavy, whilst the wind blew almost a gale.

Another Six-Days' Race was concluded in New York on Saturday, the winner being Patrick Fitzgerald, of that city, who covered 577 miles. Hazael and Rowell, the English champions, both retired during the course of the contest. As the affair was not a pecuniary success, we may indulge in the hope that we have now seen the last of these dreary performances on the other side of the Atlantic.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism issued this week show that during the third week of October 51,463 indoor and 37,868 outdoor paupers were relieved, making a total of 89,331, as against 88,121 in the corresponding week of last year. The number of vagrants relieved during the week was 922.

In order to supply a long-felt want in connection with the telegraph system, the Postmaster-General has contracted with Messrs. D. J. Dunlop and Co., Port-Glasgow, to build for the service of the Post Office an iron screw-steamer, specially constructed for the laying and repairing of telegraph cables, from designs furnished by Mr. Joseph H. Ritchie, Fenchurch-street, London.

At a meeting of the Balloon Society at the Westminster Aquarium, yesterday week, Mr. F. Johnson, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, read a paper on the subject of providing more harbours of refuge on the coasts, and a resolution was passed expressing the hope that the Government would take the matter in hand. The Press Association states that the subject of harbours of refuge for the East Coast has been considered at a Cabinet Committee meeting on Friday, and that a decision upon the subject is likely ere long to be arrived at.

A great deal of ill-feeling has been produced by a proposal to close two of the gates of Kew Gardens, and to substitute a new and inconveniently placed one. The agitation against the change has resulted in an order from the First Commissioner of Works to reinstate the old entrances. This concession, however, has not abated the discontent which is felt at the administration of Sir Joseph Hooker. A large meeting was held last Saturday, at which resolutions were adopted insisting upon the right of the public to freer access to the gardens.

Professor Huxley gave evidence last Saturday before the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction respecting the methods and results of science-teaching under the Department of Science and Art. The Commissioners, who sat daily during last week, also examined Colonel Donnelly, Captain Abney, and Mr. Iselin on the same subjects. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen gave evidence upon the working of the South Kensington Museum, and of the aid given from that centre to provincial museums by the system of circulation and part payments towards the acquisition of permanent art-collections.

The first general meeting of the members of the Parkes Museum since its incorporation was held last Saturday at the premises lately acquired by the council in Margaret-street, Regent-street. Captain Douglas Galton, C.B., presided. It was unanimously resolved that Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who had consented to accept the presidency, be formally elected to that office. The following noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen, who had signified their consent, were then elected vice-presidents:—The Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Derby, Earl Fortescue, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir Richard A. Cross, M.P., Sir Joseph Fyler, Miss Florence Nightingale, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Professor Huxley, Mr. Robert Rawlinson, and Professor Tyndall. It is hoped the museum will be opened to the public soon after Christmas.

THEATRE MONTE CARLO,

from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883

LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS

(French)

LES NOCES DE FIGARO.

LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.

FAUST.

VIOLETTA.

SIGNON.

GALATHEE.

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.

LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.

LE DOMINO NOIR.

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

ARTISTS ENGAGED.

Madame VAN ZANDE.

Madame HELDERON.

Madame HANAN.

Madame ENGALY.

Madame FRAUDIN.

Madame MASSOUR.

Madame SCALIDA.

Monsieur MAUREL.

Monsieur TALAZAC.

Monsieur DUFICHÉ.

Monsieur PLANCON.

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HOUSES.—Messrs. POWELL'S LIST of several hundreds. Furnished, unfurnished, and for sale, about the West-End, Suburbs, and Home Counties, is published gratis at 17, Dagewater-terrace, Hyde Park. Rents, £50 to £1000.

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JEWELLERY and BROWN'S. PRESERVES TEETH AND GUMS TO OLD AGE. GIVES FRAGRANCE TO THE BREATH. ONLY THE GENUINE ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE is signed JEWELLERY and BROWN. All Chemists. Pots, 1s. 6d.; double, 2s. 6d. Keeps perfect in every climate for years.

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IN THE GREAT BATTLE OF THIS

LIFE THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST

WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—"Onslow-

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wonderful preventive of sick-headache which you

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For two years and a half I suffered much from

sick-headache, and seldom passed a week without

one or more attacks. Five months ago I com-

menced taking your Fruit Salt daily, and have

not had one headache during that time; whereas

formerly everything but the plainest food dis-

agreed with me. I am now almost indifferent as

to diet. One quality your medicine has above

others of its kind is that to it the patient does

not become a slave, and I am now finding myself

able gradually to discontinue its use. I cannot

thank you sufficiently for conferring on me such

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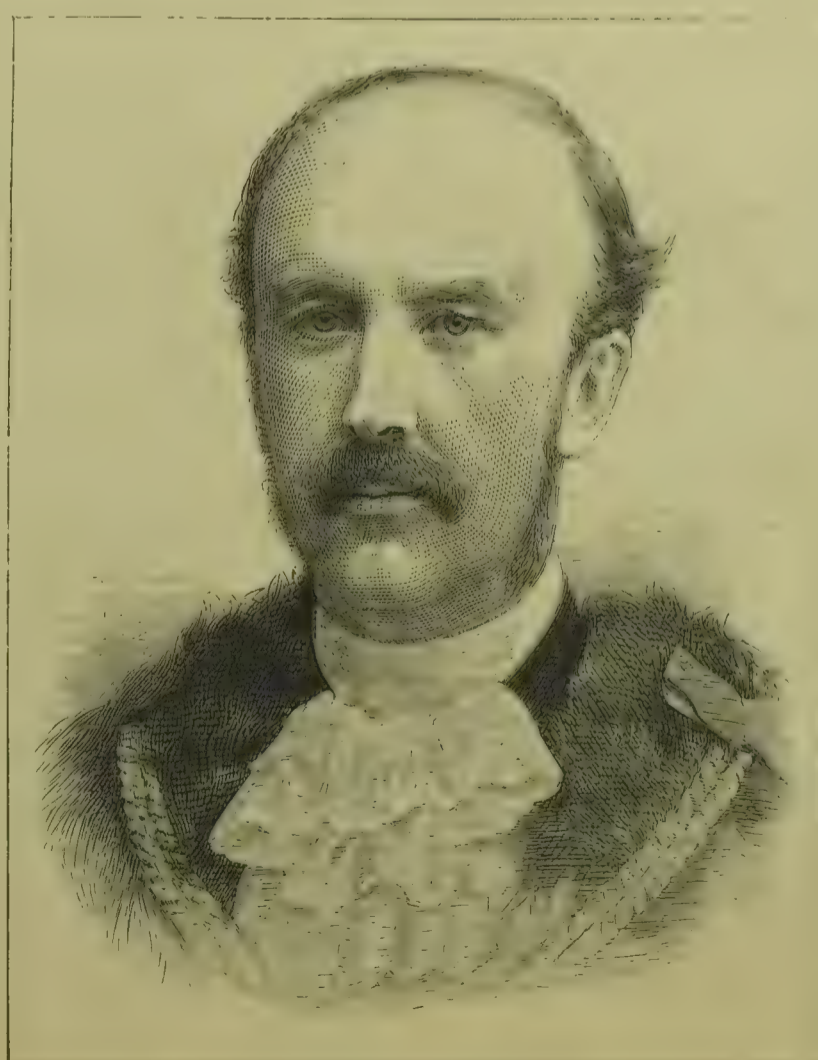
the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 138, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882.



THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, MR. ALDERMAN KNIGHT.



MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF DE KEYSER.



MR. SHERIFF SAVORY.

THE NEW SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE SLAIN ENEMY."

To the exercise of his skill in painting animals—and, for the matter of that, his equal skill in painting human beings, or "humans," as our American cousins more concisely style the lords of the creation—Mr. Heywood Hardy often brings the invention of a dramatic or pleasantly suggestive story. And has he not done so in the picture we reproduce, which many of our readers will remember to have seen at the last Royal Academy Exhibition? In this painting, in this concrete form of imagination, which Coleridge sought to define as something "between a thought and a thing," he carries us far back in the history of this island. Not, indeed, to the era when our ancestors had to dispute possession of their cave-homes (such as that in the picture) with the monsters of the fossil world, but to the period when our Anglo-Saxon forefathers had to defend their children, if not themselves, from the cruel and ravenous wolf; as sometimes the Russian, German, and even French peasant has to this day. But such strong arms as those which so tenderly and reassuringly embrace the little fellow in the picture have long since rid us of this "enemy"—without the aid of a Saint Patrick. And still, we trust, are there strong English arms as able to cope with a common foe at home or abroad if need be.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

In presenting this week, as is our yearly custom, the Portraits of the new Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, we borrow from the *City Press* the following memoirs of their personal and official antecedents:—

Mr. Alderman Knight, who has been chosen Lord Mayor in succession to Alderman Sir J. W. Ellis, Bart., was born on March 25, 1833, being the youngest son of the late Mr. J. W. Knight, of Marylebone and St. Albans. He was educated at the City of London School, where he took honours in all the classes he passed through, and was captain of the school when he left. He commenced his business life with the firm of Messrs. George Brettell and Co., of Wood-street; but soon after started on his own account in Love-lane, and has there built up a most successful and extensive business. He was annually chosen a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Cripplegate Within from 1867 to 1874, in which latter year, upon the death of Mr. Alderman Challis, he was unanimously elected Alderman of the same ward. He has largely contributed to the prosperity of his ward by the erection of several fine blocks of warehouses. In his capacity as chairman of the Improvement Committee of the Commission of Sewers he was greatly instrumental in promoting improvements in the Poultry, Queen-street, Ludgate-hill, and Fenchurch-street; and as chairman of the Improvement Committee of the Corporation, he successfully carried through negotiations for the letting of the great bulk of the lands vacant after the Holborn Valley Improvement. He has served on many other Corporation committees, and was chairman of the City of London School Committee in 1869, being the first old pupil of the school to attain that position. He filled the office of Sheriff in 1875-6, and amongst other notable events of his shrievalty was the reception banquet and ball given in the Guildhall in May to the Prince of Wales upon his return from India. He is the founder and chairman of the City of London Fire Insurance Company, and chairman of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company. He is a liberal supporter of the ward charities, and as chairman of the governors of Lady Holles's Schools has been eminently successful in the establishment of a large middle-class school for girls in Hackney, and also most efficiently maintained the Lady Holles's public elementary school in Cripplegate. He is also chairman of the governors of the Hampton Grammar Schools, and has resuscitated old educational endowments at Hampton; and in addition to a public elementary school has erected a first-class grammar school for over 200 boys. He is a member of three livery companies—the Spectacle-makers, the Fruiterers, and the Loriners. He has been twice married, and has a large family by his first wife, but no children by his present wife. He has travelled considerably abroad, and last year made a lengthened tour throughout the United States and Canada. He is highly esteemed and held in the warmest regard in his ward, and has established a successful ward club for the purpose of affording social intercourse among its members. His country seat is at Elms Side, Hampton, and his town residence is 9, Hyde Park-place.

Mr. Sheriff De Keyser, Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, and Sheriff for the ensuing year, was born on Dec. 13, 1832, at Fermonde, in Belgium. His father was Mr. C. De Keyser, the founder of the Royal Hotel, Blackfriars Bridge, who returned in 1856 to Brussels, and died there in the year 1860. Mr. De Keyser married, in 1862, Louise, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Pieron, of Brussels. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff De Keyser has had considerable experience in municipal life, as he was for fifteen years a member of the Court of Common Council, is a member of the Spectacle-makers' Company, a governor of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospital and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a member of the Society of Arts and the Royal Geographical Society. He has been chairman of the Bridge House Estates Committee and of the Guildhall School of Music, and has served all the offices of the ward, including that of Guardian of the Poor of the West London Union, previous to the amalgamation with the City of London Union. Mr. De Keyser was educated in England, under the personal care of the late Mr. J. Roach, of the Rectory House, Parson's-green, Fulham, and late at Brussels and in Germany. He has taken great interest in the volunteer service, and his undoubted ability and genial courtesy will ensure for him a hearty welcome in the higher sphere of civic life to which he has been called. His residence is Chatham House, Grove-road, Clapham Park.

Mr. Sheriff Savory is senior partner in the Goldsmiths' Alliance (Limited), late Messrs. A. B. Savory and Sons, of the eminent firm of manufacturing silversmiths and jewellers, 11 and 12, Cornhill, and Red Lion-street. The house is old established, having been founded by Mr. Jonas Cockerton in 1751. The name of Savory was first associated with the firm in 1786, and has continued in unbroken succession for nearly a hundred years. Mr. Savory is the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Savory, of Buckhurst Park, Berkshire (who died in 1879), by Caroline, daughter of Mr. J. Braithwaite, of Kendal, Westmorland, and Scotchby, Cumberland. He was born in 1843, and educated at Harrow School. He is on the livery of the Goldsmiths' and Poulterers' Companies, and for some years has been churchwarden of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street. He is a director of the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, and holds several provincial appointments, including that of guardian of the Windsor Union and of representative at the Oxford Diocesan Conference for the deanery of Bray. Mr. Savory resides at Buckhurst Park, Berks, and is a member of the National Club, Whitehall Gardens.

The portraits are from photographs by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

The winter exhibitions show a tendency not only to increase and multiply but also to open simultaneously at the earliest moment of the "season." Till lately the Dudley Gallery was first in the field; but this year no less than five "private views" of exhibitions with more or less claims on public interest were fixed for Saturday last! To merely chronicle—and much less to criticise—even the principal of the thousand and more works claiming attention in these various collections is obviously impossible within reasonable limits. We can therefore only offer a few cursory generalised remarks. Happily—at least for the critic's receptive capacity—the great bulk of these works are neither adequately representative of the respective painters, nor of art principles demanding discussion.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

A report—which we have to correct—has been circulated that this gallery is about to close, and that the present will be the last exhibition held therein. The truth is, that Mr. Walter Severn (who started the original project in 1865) and others have undertaken to continue the exhibitions under a different organisation, to be called the Dudley Gallery Art Society; and already an invitation has been issued for contributions to "the annual Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings," to open at the usual time in March next. Some of the former committee remain; most of them, however, have seceded to the larger nearly-completed neighbouring gallery in Piccadilly, where the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, with largely augmented numbers, will be located in the spring, and will accord space to all comers. The Dudley Society will likewise continue to admit works by outsiders. The new "Council" includes the names of several titled amateurs, of Mr. Ruskin, of Mr. F. Goodall, and some other distinguished painters, under the presidency of the Duke of Argyll. "The Dudley" has undoubtedly done good service in its day, especially by bringing unknown painters in water colours before the public, and as a feeder of the close societies. But whether there will still be room for both it and the Institute seems doubtful.

The present Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures in Oil has, at all events, evidently suffered from transitional changes and losses; although a large proportion of the artists of the day who are rising, or have risen, into fair public favour still make at least *acte de présence*. After making all allowance, however, for this defection, it is discouraging to find in a collection such as this, which must reveal the character of the activities and tendencies of our younger school, how rare are the evidences of searching or matured study; how seldom is there any elevation of aim, even where the technique is passable. Concessions have to be made and apologies allowed at every step. Indeed, so slight and trivial are the efforts generally that very few need "give us pause." The briefest, and at the same time the most favourable, idea of the collection will therefore be conveyed by simply quoting the names of the more noteworthy exhibitors, only adding a word of comment when it may seem due. Taking, then, the order of the catalogue, we have Frank Dacey, G. F. Wetherbee, Fred Brown (39), an evidently faithful study of a Breton child; Frank Walton (49), one of three Surrey landscapes of merit; Tom Lloyd; F. G. Cotman, "A Village Smith" (66), a remarkable advance: for character, force of light and shade, and expressive execution worthy of comparison with almost any foreign cabinet work now on view; Hamilton Macallum, No. 80, a delightful picture of boys bathing in the sea; C. E. Holloway, D. W. Wynfield, Frank Dillon, T. Davidson, C. Napier Hemy; G. Clausen, "A Peasant Girl" (166), an unaffected faithful study, inspired doubtless by Jules Breton; M. Fantin, No. 181, one of several flower pieces, in which the old artifices hardly yield the old illusive charm; J. Hayllar, W. Bismombe Gardner, E. Waterlow, H. Moore, Nos. 229 and 244; Howard Helmick, a very cleverly-touched picture of an Irishman cooking a herring, with, for relish, "The Contented Mind" (239); Val Prinsep; E. Hume, a group of fisher-wives, with their little ones on or grouped about "The Favourite Seat" (304), whence they watch for the return of the boats, an agreeable subject treated with good taste and very nicely painted; Sir Henry Thompson; Jessica Hayllar (No. 310), a microscopic marvel of interior painting, with a large Cyp-like picture in the foreground, rivaling—but for a hardness that will wear off—Mieris, or Gerard Dow; J. O'Connor, C. S. Lidderdale, W. F. Stocks, A. de Breanski, T. Blinks, A. Parsons, Clem Lambert, G. Clausen (again), "The Village Oracle," a very admirably modelled old head; and E. Hayes.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The exhibition here, as usual at this season, comprises works by British and foreign artists. The latter somewhat preponderate numerically, and, being mostly derived from painters occupying a higher position in their own schools, a comparison between the examples of these schools and our own would hardly be fair. The Messrs. Wallis reserve, of course, their major efforts for the spring; but the proportion of "padding" on this occasion is, perhaps, more considerable than formerly—bearing in mind the high standard they have taught us to expect at this gallery.

Of the works decidedly *hors ligne*, a small group on the east wall—the customary post of honour here—claims first attention. The picture in the centre of this group, a new work by the eminent Austrian painter L. C. Muller, will probably leave a more vivid impression than anything else in the room. "The Guardian of the Sacred Well" represents an old Arab standing, insensible to the blazing sunlight, for he is blind or purblind from ophthalmia, beside a well, at which a little girl sucks from a bronze nipple let into a stone that masks the conduit. Very striking are the force of light and shade in combination with breadth of execution. But although the colouring in light is also excellent, we may, perhaps, without being hypercritical, contend that the effect is rather that of the chiaroscuro than the colourist. We mean that contrasts of tone are more felt than those of hue—the result of refraction and the appearance of complementary colour in shadow, as would be detected by a nicer perception—phenomena so courageously rendered by Holman Hunt in the "Strayed Sheep" and other early works, and which, though afterwards exaggerated, if you will, were a revelation in modern art. On either side of this is one of those cabinet examples of perfect workmanship, resulting from thorough training, which are comparatively common in the Continental schools, but so hard to match in our own. They are by the German, C. Seiler. One, called "A Freischütz Bargain," represents a couple of rough-looking fellows—raftmen probably, they being much addicted to poaching—examining a carbine, while an old dealer looks on. We cannot, however, explain the church-like interior. The other shows two old gentlemen engaged in a discussion. For their eighteenth-century garb the artist has, of course, resorted (as in many works of this class), to the costumier, and in consequence the impression of direct transcript from nature is conveyed less forcibly than in the other. The small picture of "The Aquafortists"—one man preparing a plate watched by another—by H. S. Mowbray, an American artist who has

studied in Paris, is even more skilful, equal finish being virtually attained by broader handling. More elaborate but less united in detail is Pascutti's "Marchand de bric-à-brac." C. Sell's miniature subjects from the Franco-German War possess mechanical precision in a high degree, but are of a distinctly lower order of artistic merit.

Karl Hefner's landscapes form, as usual, a leading feature. Masterly in linear and aerial perspective, eminently pleasing by the unfailing amenity of their execution, and the vivacity of their lighting, or chequered sun and shade, or the tender sentiment of their mottled sunset skies, they yet reveal a slight tendency to artificiality (as, for instance, in the glassy water of No. 7), of which the artist would do well to take heed. Henriette Brown's "Alsace, 1870," a girl in mourning, holding a plate fast filling with donations, is a patriotic figure we have seen before. The following are new to us, and possess considerable, if not high, merit:—H. Corrodi's Oriental scenes, especially the "Crypt of the Church of the Nativity, at Bethlehem"; Santoro's "Canal Scene, Venice," very deft and dexterous; Julien Dupré's group of female labourers, "In the Fields, Brittany"; and Oemicher's "Rent-Day in Germany." V. Lagye's "Flemish Birdseller—Sixteenth Century" is a technically close, but rather soulless, imitation of Baron Leys: there is the master's manner and *mise-en-scène*, but the figures have little animation and expression. Frequenters of this gallery will know what to expect when we add that there are also examples of Von Bochmann, Duverger, Sadée, De Yonghe, T. Weber, and Chevillard—the inveterate satirist of the French priests—showing us this time an old curé, or abbé, "bon vivant" with the gusto of his anticipated enjoyment of a bottle of *premier cru*, intensified by the difficulty of drawing the cork.

The English pictures need not detain us long. Young W. H. Bartlett evinces that foreign training has not prevented his looking at nature for himself—witness his rendering of the luminous shallows of the Venetian lagoon, and the truthful modelling, under the difficult conditions of direct light and reflection, of the naked boys who are wading therein mussel-gathering. Mrs. Anderson's "Egeria" is graceful and sweet, though its conventionality hardly attains a classic type; Mr. T. F. Dicksee's "Hermione" presents a sympathetically mute appeal in its dainty elegance. Mr. Leader is hardly himself; Mr. James Webb, on the other hand, has rarely done anything more picturesque in treatment than "A Bit in Holland." J. Varley's Egyptian scenes, E. Ellis's "Old World Corner," and J. Morgan's "Examination Day in a Village School" will also have their admirers.

MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERY.

There is a wider selection of English pictures here than in the collection last noticed; and also a few good foreign pictures. Of the latter the most important is Bastien Lepage's "Le Père Jacques," a figure, life-size or nearly so, of an old wood-cutter, from the last Paris Salon. A model quite congenial to the painter's dry, stark realism is le père Jacques. Spare, worn, and feeble, stooping under his *hache* laden with cut sticks, the vacuous eyes directed nowhere, the mouth agape in senile lassitude—the face haunts one as a most pathetic embodiment of the life-long toil and penury of peasant life in France—nay, everywhere. Even the little grandson at his side plucking wild flowers has little of the joyousness and none of the loveliness we fondly associate with childhood. Thus far the potency of the presentment admits of no question. But the sparse wood and luxuriant undergrowth have the grey equality of tone peculiar to the painter—resembling tapestry rather than the perspective planes, and accidents of light and shade observable even in a wood screened by foliage from veiled daylight. Eugene de Blaas appears as an excellent colourist in his picture of a black and red-haired Venetian girl "Returning from Market" (87), and, judging only from internal evidence, he has studied in the mistress city of the Adriatic with Van Haanen, and our own Mr. Woods. There is very clever character painting in José Frappa's "Les Indiscrets" (66), two old monks, one of whom is peeping through a keyhole. But whether the door (one of several in a row) containing this keyhole closes the cells of frères or scours we leave to be inferred—on a balance of the probabilities, and after reading the Latin inscriptions in the corridor—by other *indiscrets*. Sorbi's well-composed and sharply-defined "Playing Bowls" (91), De Nitti's tiny "Connoisseurs" (22), the subject pictures of L. Jimenez, V. Gilbert, and G. Simoni, and the heads by Andreotti and Jacquet, we must be content to simply mention. Among the works by English artists here there are examples of Messrs. H. Macallum, Leader, James Webb, and other painters represented at the French gallery. In the "Gossips" (25), by D. Ridgway Knight—French women seated round a table in a cabaret garden—we are glad to welcome much promise attached to a little-known name. "The Halt" (62), a powerfully painted Moorish scene, is, if we mistake not, a work by an American artist that has already appeared at the Academy. In "Spring-Time" (4), by W. S. Coleman, the "motive" is similar to some treated in his Christmas-card designs; and, accepting the unreality of the conception, it has an analogous decorative charm. Trite as is the subject, "The Village Barber" (96), by J. Burr, is a surprise. The best characteristics of the Scotch school will be found in its refined yet luscious colouring. S. E. Walter's "Flown" (76) shows a couple of red-coated officers arrived with a warrant of arrest at the deserted mansion of some partisan of the Pretender. W. J. Shaw's "Crossing the Bar" (13) evinces close observation of the sea, though it is scarcely so takingly illusive and real as other recent works. F. Holl's "Pets" (32) and "No Tidings" (100); A. Gow's "The Wedding Morn" (19), Heywood Hardy's "Half-way House" (57), and other works by painters more or less well known, present no unfamiliar features.

MR. McLEAN'S GALLERY.

The exhibition of water-colour drawings at this gallery is, we think, rather more varied and of higher average generally than last year. Many members of the various societies are represented, notably Mr. Birket Foster—"Spring-Time" (45), an important drawing; Mrs. Angell—"Apple-Blossoms and Primroses"; T. Collier, E. Lundgren (the deceased painter), Miss Clara Montalba—"The Grand Canal, Venice" (88), the most carefully drawn and complete work of hers we have seen for a long time; and "The Choir of St. Mark's, Venice" (181), where, again, this lady does justice to her rare powers as a colourist; two or three works distinguished by true poetic feeling, by the late Cecil Lawson; A. C. Gow—"A Highland Raid" (89), an elaborate composition of many figures; Sir John Gilbert, James and T. B. Hardy, Phil Morris, R. Beavis, A. W. Weedon, E. K. Johnson, Mrs. Allingham, A. W. Hunt, R. Carriek; J. Israels, who, as a member of the Institute, we may class with these; his faithful disciple, Hugh Carter, and others. A few of the drawings had been previously exhibited.

A sprinkling of works by foreign artists are of more novel interest to the London public, though some have figured in the



Safe in his father's arms
He hears with trembling eagerness the tale
How fought the wolf, how fell.

THE SLAIN ENEMY.

FROM THE PICTURE BY HENWOOD HARDY.

recent exhibitions of the New Paris Society of Aquarellistes. One of these, by Charles Jacques, albeit representing simply a girl "Driving Turkeys to Market" (81), struck us as presenting the attribute of "style"—the outcome of that masterly grasp which kneads the conception or impression into harmonious unity—so seldom found in English water colours. This remark likewise applies to the landscapes of Harpignies (77 and 83), though here the danger of style sinking into conventionality is not wholly avoided. The careful yet brilliant work of L. Leloir and J. Tapiro, the delicacy of Heilbuth, the humble pathos of Neuhuys and Artz (followers of Israels), and the inimitable "Happy Family" of kittens by L. E. Lambert, we need hardly recommend to the reader's appreciation.

Marble busts of the late Sir Charles Reed and the late Rev. J. Rodgers, who were for several years chairman and vice-chairman of the School Board for London, were presented to that body at their meeting on Thursday week. The busts have been placed on pedestals on each side of the presidential chair. That of Sir C. Reed was the result of subscriptions from present and past members and others, and the bust of the Rev. J. Rodgers was presented by the teachers of the metropolis. The question of higher elementary schools was discussed at much length. The debate being ultimately adjourned.

Mr. J. A. Raemaekers has executed two busts in marble for the officers and staff of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company—that of Colonel French, their chairman, and Mr. Mathew, the chief engineer, which are to be placed in one of the public institutions at Bombay.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress visited last Saturday the Workmen's Industrial Exhibition at Vauxhall, where the Lady Mayoress distributed the prizes.

A meeting of the General Committee of the late Worcester Exhibition was held in Worcester last Saturday afternoon—the Mayor in the chair—to wind up and arrange for the disposal of the surplus of receipts, about £1500, after paying all expenses. It was resolved to apply the surplus to some art and industrial purpose, and a committee was appointed to consider divers proposals and report hereafter.

THE TROGLODYTES OF TUNIS.

The province of Arad, the most southern of those of which the Regency of Tunis is composed, extends from M'haress, a little village situated about twenty miles to the south of Sfax, to the frontiers of the Regency of Tripoli, bounded on the east by the Mediterranean Sea. Its chief place is Gabes, the ancient T'acape, a town of about 6000 inhabitants, and a magnificent oasis of nearly 200,000 palm-trees. The northern part of this province, though mainly consisting of plains, is crossed by two chains of mountains, which run from east to west, and form the valley of the Shotts, or Salt Lakes. The level of these lakes extending more than one hundred miles, declines below that of the Mediterranean. A French officer once proposed to conduct the waters of the Mediterranean so as to create an inland sea between the Desert and the French possessions. This northern region is inhabited by many great nomadic tribes, of which the Beni Izid are the most important. The centre of this tribe is at El Hamma, an oasis situated twenty-five miles west of Gabes. Abundant springs, at a temperature of 120 deg. Fahrenheit, decided the Romans to make a large thermal establishment there, indicated in Antonine's "Itineraries" under the name of Aquæ Calapitanæ.

The southern part of the province of Arad is called the Ourguemma; it is a region essentially mountainous. The inhabitants, who leave each year to go to Tunis and other localities to practise the calling of porters, are generally designated by the single name of Djebili (mountainers).

This country, seldom visited at this day, is remarkable and interesting; but less for the beauty of its scenery than for the peculiarities of its inhabitants—viz., the Arab and Kabyle races, which, in spite of their different origins, have almost the same habits and manners. The Arabs all have the characters of their congeners of the nomadic tribes—aquiline nose, brown eyes, black beard and hair, and, like them, speak the Arabic language; whilst the Kabyles, or Zenati, have blue eyes, fair or sandy hair and beard, and speak the Berber tongue, that language preserved only by the descendants of the aboriginal races of the North of Africa, but which is, perhaps, the same as that spoken by the inhabitants of Lybia at the time of the Carthaginian rule.

The population of this part of the region is not nomadic; the inhabitants dwell in villages, which have three different characters: the first is composed of houses, the second consists of caves hollowed out of the rocks, and the others are dug under the earth. These last are those represented by our Sketches; and although this style of habitations is preserved until our days, it is not the less certain that they date from the remotest antiquity. Herodotus, in his book of Melpomene, chapter 183, after having enumerated the peoples of Lybia speaks of the Garamantes who hunted the Troglodytes. Strabo, in his description of Africa, also names the Troglodytes; and Pliny cites them as neighbours of the Garamantes and the Angiles—that is to say, of the present country of the Fezzan.

It is difficult, from the statements of these authors, to determine accurately the country that the Troglodytes occupied in the North of Africa; but a passage from the geographer Mela places them in the west, between the country of the Angiles and that of the Atlantes, which would permit of attributing them to almost the same place as that in which we find them in the south of Tunis.

We will describe the actual habitations of the Troglodytes, which are probably, even to-day, such as they were at the time of Herodotus. They are usually dug out of land composed of clay, sand, and plaster, this kind of earth affording a hold strong enough; and the inhabitants have no need to fear the earth falling in, although they make no supporting works for protecting their vaults. They commence by hollowing a circular opening from about ten to twelve yards in diameter, to a depth of about seven to eight yards, of which the soil should form the court; then they excavate an inclined road, which descends to the level of this court; arrived at this point, they excavate a tunnel to establish a communication, and around this court they scoop out chambers at the level of the earth; at other times, if they happen to be near a ravine, they pierce their tunnel in the axis (or centre), so as to save the trouble of hollowing out their road. The largest habitations have two or three courts connected by tunnels, for there is never more than one single entrance. In the tunnels to the right and left they excavate large apartments, which serve as stables for their camels and flocks.

These dwellings are very healthy, as the thickness of the vault of earth under which they are hollowed preserves them from excess of temperature; fresh in summer, they are mild in winter; and in this country, where it rains so seldom, dampness is not to be feared. The rain is the greatest anxiety of these populations. They make votive offerings for the appearance of clouds, as certain northern countries do for the coming of the sun. Generally, the first rains come in the month of November, and immediately all the horses, mules,

asses, and camels are yoked to the plough, and they work until the earth, having again become dry and hard, permits the use of the plough no longer; thus each coming of rain is utilised until the spring, and the extent of the cultivation is always in proportion with the number of times that the rain has fallen, so that when it does not arrive the country is reduced to famine.

It is related that, in some instances, when these unfortunate peasants do not possess beasts of burden, they do not hesitate to yoke their wives to the plough. This fact, which would seem impossible in Europe with our agricultural implements, will, perhaps, be better understood when one considers that the small and light Arabian plough hardly weighs forty pounds, and scrapes the earth barely two inches in depth; then one can believe that the strength of two or three women can suffice for this work.

The inhabitants of the Ourguemma have preserved a sort of independence, which is due to the remoteness and the difficulties of their country, as well as to the energy of their character. Formerly they were looked upon as heretics; and the great caravans which each year proceeded from Morocco to Mecca, in association with the pilgrims of Algeria and the Sahara, had to resist their aggressions, when they travelled over the country situated between these mountains and the sea, almost opposite the island of Djerba. They are still a little more independent than the other parts of the Regency; taxes are collected in this district with more difficulty; and it is not many years since that the Tunisian Government was obliged to send a number of soldiers to make those who were in arrears pay up their dues, but this expedition was not a very fortunate one for the Tunisian army. The men leave their country each year. They betake themselves principally to Tunis, either to the French dominions or the province of Bona, and it is not an uncommon thing to come across some who speak a little French.

The greatest cultivation of these populations is in the plain, at the foot of their mountains, where each year, in autumn and spring, they go to prepare for the sowing and the harvest.

For the rest of the year those men who have not left their country have no other occupation than to tend their little gardens, and pass their time stretched on the ground at the side of their houses, where they have erected light shelters against the sun with branches of trees.

The women spin wool, and make beautiful coverings that they call harams. These pieces of cloth, which are seven yards in length and two in width, form, with a cotton shirt, the ordinary dress of the men; they cover the head and envelop the body with it; and can arrange it in such a manner as not to interfere in the slightest degree with their movements. The style of wearing the haram, which seems uniform to the eyes of a foreigner, is, however, slightly different in each tribe, not only in its length, but also in the way in which it falls more or less over the eyes. Natives recognise afar off to what tribe the individual belongs who wears it. These harams or coverings, the price of which varies from twelve shillings to two pounds, according to the fineness and quantity of the wool, are the sole export of the country. They are generally purchased for Tripoli and Egypt. There is a bazaar at Alexandria, Souk El Djerba, where merchants from the island of Djerba are installed, and sell all the productions of Tunis.

Our illustrations of the villages of the Troglodytes, and some of the scenery in the Ourguemma, are from sketches by M. Ph. Chevarrier, formerly the French Vice-Consul at Gabes, and now of the French Consulate in London, who had the assistance of the Marquis de Drec in preparing this series of drawings.

THE THAMES CHURCH MISSION AT THE NORTH SEA FISHERIES.

Our Special Artist, Mr. J. R. Wells, recently made a short cruise to one of the fishing fleets off the Dogger Bank, and our double-page engraving is from a sketch made by him on board the mission-vessel "Ensign" during the Sunday morning service. Comparatively few persons know even the locality from which many thousands of tons are annually drawn to supply both the metropolitan and provincial fish markets, or realise what a multitude of persons are engaged from year's end to year's end in the terribly hazardous deep-sea trawling. "The fisherman's vessel," it has been said, "is a small one; his cabin a little darksome hole; his working hours are full of harsh toil; he has to give battle to the wildest weather, to struggle on for bread through storm and snow and frost, through the long blackness of the howling winter's night, through the grey wilderness of a foaming ocean swept by winds as pitiless as the hand of death. No legislation can alter these conditions of his life. Philanthropy will have its cod and sole and turbot. The fish must be caught, but caught in such a manner that those who shoot their trawls for them catch other things besides—a wild roughness of bearing, a defiance of civilised instincts, a sense of outlawed and neglected life that brings with it a fixed conviction of social immunity." They want to hear good words, and to have good books to read; they want, above all, the opportunities of religious instruction and of social worship that are commonly found within reach of every class of their countrymen ashore.

To these poor fellows, then, the Thames Church Mission is now sending out "the Word of Life," and most gratefully have the missionaries been received. The "Short Blue" fleet, the largest fishing fleet in the North Sea, belonging to Messrs. Hewett and Co., had over twenty years ago its rendezvous at Barking, and at that time the agents of the Mission laboured regularly amongst the crews. On the introduction of steam fish carriers the fleet migrated to Gorleston, as more convenient to the fishing grounds, and from that time the work of this Society ceased to reach the fishermen. But recently, one of the subscribers to the Society has invested the sum of £1000 in the purchase of a trim little smack of fifty-six tons, the "Ensign," to be used as a Mission vessel in connection with the "Short Blue" fleet. Under the command of a godly fisherman, who is not only honorary agent of the Thames Church Mission, but also of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church of England Temperance Society, and the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, this smack is now cruising with the fleet, affording opportunity for regular Mission work. The "Ensign" carries a lending library—gifts will be very acceptable to increase the number of volumes—a harmonium, kindly given by a gentleman whose sympathies had been aroused by the published accounts of this interesting effort; and, by no means least important, a medicine chest, "A Thank-offering" from a lady, on her recovery from a very dangerous illness. The "Ensign" has now been engaged in her interesting labour for nearly four months—long enough to afford ample proof of the immense importance of this effort to reach a hitherto neglected class.

Those dwellers by the sea who annually engage in the "season" fisheries—mackerel, herring, &c.—are aloft for, at the most, a few weeks at a stretch; but these deep-sea trawlers practically spend their lives on the bosom of the German Ocean, an interval of six or seven days between the eight weeks' voyages being their only opportunity of coming within reach

of spiritual or civilising influences. No wonder then that our artist found the "Ensign's" advent hailed with delight as she joined the fleet early on the Sunday morning, or that a pious fisherman writing home should say—"Praise the Lord for ever sending a mission-ship into the North Sea fisheries, every one is thankful for it. It is a credit to the fleet to see the Thames Church Mission flag flying, it looks to the willing eye like the church bell calling to the House of God. There were a hundred and six present at the service, and deep attention was paid to the earnest address of the missionary."

We are very thankful for the opportunity of thus drawing attention to this—we believe—quite unique enterprise; we consider the fact that London alone, during the year 1881, drew 194,000 tons of fish from the North Sea trawling grounds constitutes a very strong plea for the liberal support of the public to this valuable and well-tried society in its endeavours to minister to the spiritual wants of these brave and hardy smacksmen. Further details will, we are sure, be very gladly supplied by the Secretary of the Thames Church Mission, 31, New Bridge-street, Ludgate-circus.

A WET AFTERNOON.

With the fair exception of Sunday, the end of last week and beginning of this week showed a continuance from day to day, in London, of the most disagreeable weather that can attend the change from an English autumn to winter; not fog, indeed, but intense gloom, a chilly atmosphere, and almost incessant rain, a very wetting rain, of that sort which makes thick greasy mud, instead of washing the street pavement. The "gay luxurious proud," who go out in close private carriages, and the snug hirers *ad libitum* of four-wheel cabs, might congratulate themselves on escaping the great discomfort endured by nine-tenths of the city working population, men and women, in their needful errands of business at all hours from breakfast to bedtime. To be sure, there are frequent omnibuses, the inside seats of which, at a cost of twopence or threepence, when once you have settled into them, afford shelter from the plague of sky-water overhead, but with the disadvantage of holding a drenched umbrella between your knees, and close contact with the moist garments of your equally afflicted neighbours. But the good woman at the top left-hand corner of our page of Sketches, on her way home from a shopping expedition, may stand for twenty minutes at a windy corner, striving in vain by violent signals and faint vociferations to persuade the conductor of the public vehicle to stop; it passes with unrelenting speed, being already "full inside;" and there is no male passenger, we fear, who is likely to be chivalrous enough "to oblige a lady," by mounting to the terrible roof. It is seldom worth while to wait for an omnibus in the rain at any point of its middle course; and our urban civilisation has not yet reached the expedient, which would seem both easy and desirable, of erecting sheds or glass houses at certain broad parts of the main thoroughfares, similar to the "cabmen's shelters," to protect such forlorn street-travellers as the one above portrayed. Hardly less sad, but for the gallant companionship of the young gentleman at her side, who is politely offering her a share of his natty silk umbrella, would be the impending plight of that pretty girl so lightly dressed in summer attire, without mantle or shawl, and carrying only a toy parasol, whose figure ornaments the centre of our page. But there is no similar defence or consolation for the poor young woman selling flowers, whose thinly clad form seems ill able to endure the consequences of a thorough wetting followed by long further exposure to the cold wind, and probably without a change of clothing when she gets home to her fireless room and scanty supper after dark. Her cough will be heard to-morrow and to-morrow, and week after week, through the sad winter months, till consumption has seized its prey, and it is possible that she may not live to bask in the warm sunshine of next year's summer. The wind and rain, to thousands of frail and delicate human beings, even in this wealthy town, who lack means to buy sufficient covering, and who are badly fed and badly lodged, bring premature death, as to many of the birds and insects that perish unregarded at the close of autumn. Let us turn from this painful subject, to look at those whose more robust habits of life make them proof against the most inclement weather; the police constable, in his waterproof cape, helmet, and stout boots, has nothing to fear as he paces his beat from morn till eve; nor does the soldier care, though his tight uniform can scarcely save him from becoming wet to the skin; but the old sailor, weather-beaten on sea and on shore from infancy to veteran age, puffs his short pipe in the midst of this atmospheric deluge, and seems rather to like it than not. The boy street-sweeper, too, whose young blood is kept brisk and warm by nimble exercise, knowing that he deserves and will receive, on a day like this, a liberal dispensation of halfpence for the service of his useful broom, has good cause to be alert and cheerful, and so he appears to be. As for the girls of the Charity School, following their sedate mistresses in orderly double file, they are properly attired in thick woollen at the benevolent subscribers' expense, and will be duly cared for, with basins of porridge and repose in a well-aired dormitory, at the institution to which they belong.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

The following is a complete list of candidates for election as members of the London School Board:—

City.—Mr. H. Spicer, Miss Davenport Hill, Mr. W. S. Gover (sitting members), Sir John Bennett, Sir Reginald Hanson, Mr. H. C. Richard.

Chelsea.—Dr. Gladstone, Mr. R. Freeman, Mrs. Webster (sitting members), Mr. C. Darby Reade, the Rev. G. P. Fisher.

Finsbury.—The Rev. Mark Wilks, Mr. B. Luerast, Mr. Thomas Lee Roberts, the Rev. Dr. Wainwright (sitting members), the Rev. W. T. Thornhill Webber, Mr. W. Roston Bourke, Mr. Thomas Campbell.

Greenwich.—Mr. H. S. Gover, Mr. J. E. Saunders, Mr. G. B. Richardson, the Rev. T. D. C. Morse (sitting members), Mr. E. Hughes, Mr. J. Runciman.

Hackney.—Mr. B. S. Olding, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, the Rev. H. D. Pearson, Mr. E. Jones (sitting members), Mr. H. T. Tiddeman, M. John Lowles, Mr. H. Sands, Mr. John Lobb, Dr. M'Ausland.

Lambeth.—The Rev. G. M. Murphy, Mr. T. E. Heller, Miss Muller, Mr. C. R. White (sitting members), Miss Eva Muller, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Stockbridge, Mr. Wiseman.

Marylebone.—The Hon. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., Mrs. Westlake, the Rev. J. R. Diggle, the Rev. J. J. Coxhead, Mr. E. Bond (sitting members), Mr. G. B. Bruce, C.E., Dr. W. W. Herneiman.

Southwark.—Mr. A. Hawkins, Miss Richardson, Miss Helen Taylor, Mr. Corry (sitting members), Mr. D. McCarthy, Mr. J. Humphreys, the Rev. C. D. Lawrence.

Tower Hamlets.—Mr. E. N. Buxton, Mr. W. Pearse, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Pendergast (sitting members), Sir Edmund Currie, Mr. A. E. Hoare, Mr. W. K. Crenner.

Westminster.—Mr. Sidney C. Buxton, Mr. George Potter, the Rev. B. Belcher, Mr. J. Ross (sitting members), Mr. W. H. Kelland, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Albert Rutson, Mr. W. Wren, Dr. E. B. Aveling.

Nov. 7 is the last day for the nomination of candidates.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., presided last Saturday on the occasion of the opening of two board schools—one at Page-green, Tottenham, the other at Stamford-hill.



THE FLEET.

BOATS OF THE CONGREGATION.

THE ENSIGN MISSION SHIP.

SUNDAY SERVICE IN THE NORTH SEA FISHING FLEET: THE THAMES CHURCH MISSION.

OBITUARY.

SIR JAMES HAMILTON.

Sir James Hamilton, J.P., of Belfast, died at his residence, Bangor, in the county of Down, on the 25th ult., in his sixty-eighth year. He was son of the Rev. George Hamilton, of Armagh and Carrickfergus, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Campbell, of Armagh. He was educated at Belfast Royal Academical Institution, and, entering on a commercial life, became eventually senior partner of the well-known firm of Hamilton, Megaw, and Thomson. He was a member of the Harbour Board, and chairman of the Commissioners until his resignation in 1875. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer, in 1872. Sir James was an accomplished literary student, and gained local reputation as an able and upright magistrate.

THE ARCHDEACON OF DURHAM.

The Ven. Edward Prest, M.A., Archdeacon of Durham, on the 26th ult., at the Rectory, Kyton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged fifty-eight. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in that University as Junior Optime and Second Class in the Classical Tripos in 1847. Taking holy orders, he became, from 1851 to 1857, Chaplain of Sherburn Hospital, and was appointed its Master in the latter year. In 1861, he was given the Rectory of Gateshead, to which was attached the Mastership of King James's Hospital in that town. In 1881, he was transferred to Ryton-on-Tyne. From 1860 to 1863, he was Honorary Canon of Durham, and in 1863 was made Archdeacon and Canon in Durham Cathedral.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BALFOUR.

Major and Lieut.-Colonel Robert Frederick Balfour, Grenadier Guards, died on the 23rd ult., at his sister the Marchioness of Downshire's house, 24, Belgrave-square, of wound received at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was the only officer of the Household Brigade whose death during the Egyptian campaign has to be recorded. Colonel Balfour was born April 30, 1846, the eldest son of Mr. John Balfour, of Balbirnie, county Fife, J.P. and D.L., by Lady Georgiana Isabella, his wife, daughter of John Frederick, first Earl Cawdor.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Deputy-Commissary-General Bayley, on the 11th ult., at Allington, Bridport, aged eighty-eight.

Mr. Richard Edward Turner, barrister-at-law, Revising Barrister on the South-Eastern Circuit and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, a lawyer of extensive learning and high repute in his profession, on the 25th ult.

The Hon. Mrs. Marmaduke Constable-Maxwell (Mary), widow of the Hon. Marmaduke Constable-Maxwell (brother of the thirteenth Lord Herries), and daughter of the Rev. Anthony Marsden, of Gargrave, at her residence, 14, Queensberry-place, on the 22nd ult.

Mr. John Fawcett, M.A., of Durham and of Branton, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of the County Palatine of Durham, 1847, on the 21st ult. He was born May 6, 1799, the eldest son of the Rev. John Fawcett, M.A., of Newtown Hall, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Ralph Bates, of Milbourne, Northumberland. His landed property in the North of England was very considerable.

Mr. George Alfred Carthew, F.S.A., M.A.I., of East Dereham, Norfolk, on the 21st ult., at Milfield, aged seventy-five. He was last surviving son of Mr. George Carthew, of Harleston, whose father, the Rev. Thomas Carthew, M.A., F.S.A., of Benacre Hall and Woodbridge Abbey, Suffolk, was a country gentleman of large landed estate. Mr. George Alfred Carthew was much devoted to antiquarian and genealogical pursuits.

Mr. Francis Bradshaw, of Barton Blount, in the county of Derby, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1851, on the 21st ult., at Barton Hall, aged eighty-two. He was only son of Mr. Francis Bradshaw, of Barton Blount, High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1806, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesdon; was married, in 1823, to Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Robert Holden, of Nuttall Temple, Notts, and leaves several children.

We are happy to be able to contradict the statement which appeared in our last issue of the death of Sir J. Lucie Smith, C.M.G., Chief Justice of Jamaica, on board the West Indian mail steamer on his way to England. The Chief Justice was not a passenger by the mail, and when it left Jamaica was in his usual good health. The gentleman of the same surname whose death occurred on board the Don was a District Judge in Jamaica, Mr. E. T. Smith.

The Mercers' Company have forwarded £21 in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square.

There was a gathering at the Mansion House last week in support of the movement for augmenting an existing trust of £10,000 for the benefit of wounded, disabled, and decayed soldiers. Lord W. Paulet, Sir D. Lysons, and General Willis were among the speakers; and resolutions were unanimously passed approving of the project. The Lord Mayor, who presided, was requested to communicate with provincial Mayors with a view to opening subscriptions in aid of the fund.

Five reports of the Assistant Commissioners on Agriculture, presented to Parliament last August, have been issued. One of them, in the shape of a bluebook of over two hundred pages, is a report of Mr. Little relating to the southern district of England, devoted to Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, and Somerset, and including a summary of previous reports. The other reports are by Mr. Coleman, on Northumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire; by Mr. Doyle, on Wales; by Mr. Drane, on sixteen counties; and by Mr. Clay, jun., on American agriculture.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J. C. W. (Colchester).—The honorary secretary of the City Chess Club, Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, will, we doubt not, assist you to frame rules.

H. A. L. S.—It would occupy too much space to give all the variations in every case; but we invariably give such as appear to present any difficulty to the student.

H. P. (Wiesbaden).—The variation you suggest, 1. P to Q R 5th, is answered by 2. Q to K 2nd (ch).

ALPHA.—We agree with your praise of No. 2018. You will be pleased to learn that it is the first production of a youth of sixteen.

R. L. (Brighton), and ONE WHO, &c.—The key move of the solution is 1. B takes P.

G. Y. (The problem is printed correctly, but you have not discovered the right move F W (Liverpool).—We shall forward your letter to the author of No. 2018.

N. F. (Clifton).—Thanks; the games are very acceptable.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED, with thanks, from C. W. (Manchester) and A. Johnson (Staines).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2016 received from W. W. Nicholson, E. Bohnstedt, N. de Cramer (Smirna), E. J. Winter Wood, Irene (Dover), J. A. Green, Newbold, Pierce Jones, and H. Stebbing.

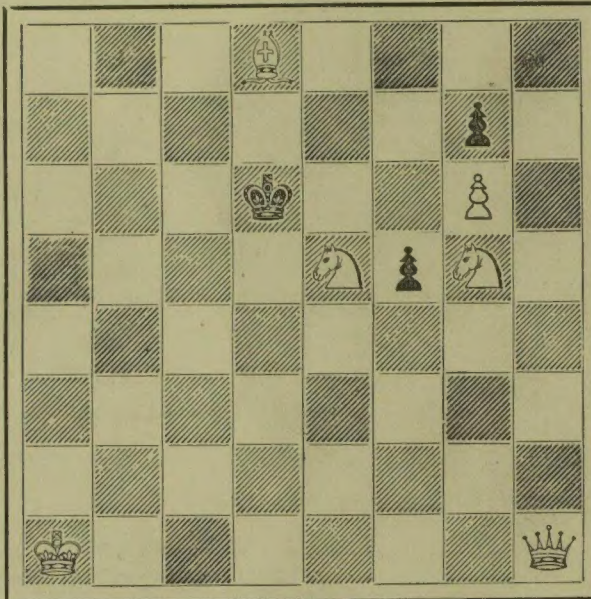
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2017 received from Irene (Dover), A. H. Mann, E. J. Winter Wood, J. A. B., R. B. Duff, Toz, J. Sargent, W. W. Nicholson, Pierce Jones, and H. Stebbing.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2018 received from H. B., E. Featherstone, F. Johnston, A. C. Hunt, Julia Short, Ben Nevis, W. F. R. (Swansea), Alpha, An Old Hand, T. Greenbank, New Forest, M. O'Halloran, F. W. (Liverpool), D. W. Kell, G. B. F. (Dundee), L. Falcon (Antwerp), Jupiter Junior, A. R. Street, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, James Dobson, Cant, R. Jessop, Alfred Robinson, H. Blacklock, E. Casella (Paris), Otto, Fulder (Ghent), R. H. Brooks, W. J. Radman, H. Reeve, E. J. Winter Wood, B. H. C. (Salisbury), S. Lowndes, Sudbury (Suffolk), W. Biddle, Joseph Ainsworth, F. M. (Edinburgh), F. Ferris, Harry Springthorpe, R. Tweddell, G. W. Law, S. W. Mann, N. S. Harris, T. Holdron, Leslie Lachlan, Shadforth, G. Seymour, W. Hillier, Aaron Harper, W. Dewse, G. S. Oldfield, A. W. Scruton, R. L. Southwell, M. Tipping, A. Wicmore, James Pilkington, S. Bullen, J. G. Austen, H. K. Awdry, L. Wyman, N. H. Mullen, H. H. Noyes, C. S. Cox, Thomas Waters, Pierce Jones, H. A. L. S., H. Stebbing, and H. P. (Wiesbaden).

PROBLEM No. 2020.

By C. E. TUCKETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Moscow Chess Club by Messrs. DOURNOVO and MAUDE.
(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Kt to B 4th	B to R 2nd
3. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. P to Q R 4th	K R to K sq
4. Q to K 3rd	B to Kt 5th (ch)	21. P to Q Kt 4th	R to K 3rd
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th	22. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 6th
6. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd	Black has now got the attack, and pushes it with vigour. The last move threatens Q takes Kt (ch), and R to K 3rd. Mate.	
7. B to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	23. B to B 5th	R to R 3rd
8. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd	24. P to R 3rd	
9. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd	If 24. B to R 3rd, then follows 24. B takes B, with an irresistible attack.	
10. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Kt 3rd	25. B takes B (ch)	P to Kt 3rd
11. Castles (K R)	Kt to B 3rd	26. R to R 2nd	R takes B
12. K to R sq	Castles (Q R)	27. P to Kt 5th	P to Kt 4th
13. P to B 3rd		27. Q to B 4th would be met by 27. R to R 4th and the subsequent advance of the Kt's and B's Pawns.	
14. Q to K sq	Kt to R 4th	27. B P takes P	P to Kt 5th
15. B to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	28. B P takes P	P to B 6th
16. B takes Kt	Kt to K 4th	All this is very well played on the part of Mr. Maude.	
This serves to develop the adversary's game; but there are objections equally strong to the alternative move, 16. B to B 2nd.		29. R takes P	R takes P (ch)
16. P takes B	P takes B	30. P takes R	Q takes R (ch)
17. Q to Kt sq	Kt to B 5th	31. R to K Kt 2nd	R to Q 8th (ch), and White surrendered.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The proposal for holding an International Chess Tournament in London next year has now assumed a practical shape. Under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany and the presidency of the Earl of Dartrey, supported by a committee of some of the most influential amateurs of the game in London, the success of the project seems assured. The committee have issued a circular inviting subscriptions in aid of the scheme, and we trust that the invitation will meet with a cordial response from British chessplayers at home and abroad. The following is a summary of the circular referred to:—

In the International Tourney of 1851 the prizes amounted to £355, of which more than one half constituted the first prize. In 1862, although larger sums were raised by subscription of the chess public, more variety was aimed at, and the amount allotted to the chief tourney was only £210, of which £100 was given to the first prize. In the recent contest at Vienna, the total value of the prizes amounted to nearly £450, of which £210 was allotted to the first prize.

It is clear, therefore, that, considering all the necessary expenses attendant on the scheme, and the advisability, when the contests have been so close, of increasing the value of the lower prizes to a fairer proportion with that of the first, £1000 would be the smallest sum with which it would be possible to arrange for another international tourney that would be worthy of the liberality of England and her place in the chess world.

Fully aware of the arduous nature of the design, but feeling that the time has come for its accomplishment, and confident in the cordial co-operation of the chess public, a committee of gentlemen, including the leading members of the chess community of London, with the exception of masters likely to compete, has been formed with the object of raising funds, with the above end in view. It is not by the efforts of the two leading clubs of London alone that success can be achieved; it can only be attained by the hearty co-operation of all classes of the chess community, and to that public the committee with confidence appeal.

The committee anticipate a large accession to their number from the leading chessplayers throughout Great Britain as soon as their scheme has been brought to general notice. The names already attached of so many influential members of the Metropolitan chess circles, are a sufficient guarantee to the public that the scheme is not put forward by a clique, but will be worthy of general support.

The committee expressly appeal to the secretaries of the chess clubs throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies to lay the scheme before their members, and to open subscription-lists in its support.

There is no member of the chess community who does not benefit by a tournament of this nature. The fine games produced are a pleasure for all time, and, in addition to the stock of models of practical play, afford gratification to every amateur, however moderate may be his own skill. Thoughtful early to make definite promises, it is the purpose of the committee to make arrangements for the publication of the games in a complete form, at an earlier period after its conclusion than has yet been attained on these occasions, and every club or private individual subscribing one guinea to the funds will receive a copy of the games played.

Although an international tournament on a liberal scale is the main object which the committee have in view, they hope that the support accorded will be sufficient to allow of the offer of prizes for a minor contest, to be confined to players who may not take part in the leading tournament.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. H. F. Gastineau, at Messrs. Hoares', bankers, Lombard-street, or to Mr. Minchin, Honorary Secretary of the St. George's Chess Club.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 31, 1861), with three codicils (dated March 29, 1864; March 8, 1871; and July 20, 1878), of Mr. Henry Woods, J.P., D.L., formerly of The Larches, Wigan, Lancashire, but late of Warnford Park, Hampshire, who died on May 16 last, at his town residence, No. 27, Hyde Park-gardens, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Henrietta Maria Woods, the widow, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £135,000. The testator leaves to his wife, in addition to what she is entitled to under settlement, £1000 per annum for life, subject, however, to reduction in the event of her marrying again. All the residue of his real and personal estate would appear to pass to his two daughters, Catherine and Henrietta Alice, his son William having, it is stated, contrary to the condition of the gift of the principal part of such residue to him, married a lady whom the testator wished him not to marry until he attained the age of twenty-five. The deceased was M.P. for Wigan from 1857 to 1874.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1882) of Sir Edward Manningham-Buller, Bart., late of Dithorn Hall, Staffordshire, who died on Sept. 23 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Sir Morton Edward Manningham-Buller, the son, and William Morton Philips, the grandson, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to over £105,000. The testator directs all the property which he is entitled to under the will of the Rev. George Pollen to be laid out in the purchase of real estate, and he then leaves it to his eldest son, Morton Edward, for life; at his death £1200 per annum is to be paid to his said son's wife, Mary, and portions of £10,000 each raised for his two daughters, Adelaide Marion and Lilian, and, subject thereto, the said property is settled upon his said son's eldest son. The testator exercises a certain power of appointment in favour of his younger sons, Reginald John, Frederick Charles, and Ernest Henry, and makes other provision for them. The residue of the personalty he gives to his said son, Morton Edward. The deceased was M.P. for North Staffordshire from 1833 to 1841, and again from 1865 to 1874, and for the borough of Stafford from 1841 to 1847.

The will (dated Sept. 17, 1881) of Mr. George Freeth, late of North Clifton Hall, Notts, and of Duporth, near Saint Austell, Cornwall, who died on June 26 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Thomas Boone Nelson and William Thomas Cartwright, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £40,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his personal estate at North Clifton Hall; to his sisters, Ellen and Elizabeth, certain real estate in Nottinghamshire; other freehold property in the same county he settles upon Colonel William Freeth and his son William; all his real, leasehold, and personal property at Duporth he settles upon his daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, her husband and children, and he bequeaths to his said daughter £1000, and to each of her children £2000. To his executor, Mr. Cartwright, he gives £250 and his share of the assets and goodwill of their business at Nottingham; to his godson, Mr. Nelson, £500; to his butler, £500; and legacies to his coachman and other servants, to his mason, and the captain and two hands of his yacht. The residue of the real and personal estate is settled upon his daughter in the same manner as the property at Duporth.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1880) of Mr. John Sewell, late of No. 106, Manor-street, Clapham, who died on Sept. 20 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Carl Gumpel, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £22,000. The testator leaves to his wife £250 and his household furniture and effects, he also leaves her for life £250 per annum and the rents of a considerable number of houses; at her death houses and stock legacies are specifically given to or upon trust for children and grandchildren; and there are bequests to his executors, a servant, and others. The residue of his property he gives to his grandsons John, Frederick Richard, Charles, and Victor Murray Sewell.

The will (dated Feb. 7, 1862), with a codicil (dated Nov. 12, 1870), of the Hon. Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, late of Cranford Lodge, Middlesex, who died on Aug. 27 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Lady Emily Elizabeth Fitzhardinge Capel, the sister, and Mrs. Louisa Mary Milman, the niece, the value of the personal estate exceeding £12,000. The testator gives his house at Cranford to his said sister, and legacies to three servants. The residue of the personalty he leaves between his said sister and niece and his brothers, Augustus and Frederick Henry.

The will (dated Oct. 12, 1874) of Mr. Charles George Napier, C.E., formerly of Rathgar-road, Dublin, but late of Church-road, Teddington, who died on Sept. 2 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by James Ingram, Thomas Dyke, and Mrs. Susanna Juliana Ricarda Napier, the widow, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £11,000. The testator leaves to his son Henry Edward his property at Celbridge, Kildare, Ireland, and £150, and he gives him, among other things, a German glass tumbler, which belonged to the great Marquis of Montrose, and a portrait of the third Duke of Richmond; and to his wife £100, and the remainder of his furniture and effects. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1875), with four codicils (dated Jan. 27 and Aug. 13, 1881, and Jan. 21 and July 31, 1882), of Mrs. Eleanor Bailey, late of Elm House, Ellison-road, Barnes, who died on Sept. 30 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Edward Unwin Berry, William Alexander Barker, and Richard Letts, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £10,000. The testatrix, among other legacies, bequeaths £300 to the Rector and churchwardens of the parish of Barnes, upon trust, to distribute the interest on Dec. 31 in each year, being the anniversary of her birth, among poor widows not receiving alms or parochial relief; and £200 each to the Royal Dramatic College Fund; the Royal Infirmary for Women and Children, Waterloo-road; the Chichester Training Ship; and the Working Men's Institution, Ellison-road. As to the residue of her property, she leaves one third to each of two nieces; and the remaining third between her nephews, William and Thomas Glover.

The Queen has authorised that "Dettingen," the name of the engagement in which the Foot Guards took part, and which up to the present has not been written on their regimental colours, shall now be added thereto.

On Thursday week the Lord Mayor entertained at the Mansion House the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a large and distinguished company being present. Lord Northbrook, in responding for the Navy, elicited a general assent when he acknowledged in warm terms the value of the services rendered by the Navy and Marines in the Egyptian expedition.

The first harvest festival held at a music-hall took place last Sunday evening at the Royal Victoria Hall.—Mr. Clement Hoey is arranging a series of five ballad concerts to be given at the hall during November, under the immediate patronage of Princess Frederica of Hanover and Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck). Madame Rose Hersee has offered her services for one of the concerts.

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Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d. post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate Wedding Cards, 50 each, on Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 1s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly delicious to the taste, and as harmless as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.—at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

AUTUMN, 1882.—CURTAINS.

OETZMANN and CO. have now received all their New Designs in Curtains and Curtain Materials for the Autumn, many of which are most artistic. A visit of inspection respectfully solicited. Quality and prices will be found to compare favourably with any other house.—OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT. SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE (Regd.) OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN

and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road, London. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.

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THE "CANTERBURY" EBONIZED

CHIPPENDALE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, SIXTEEN GUINEAS, consisting of a handsome Cabinet, with two bevelled plates in back, and decorated panel on door; an Octagon Centre Table; Six Chairs and Two Arm-Chairs, with circular cushioned seats, covered in Silk plush, Roman satin, or Tapestry. Illustrations of this suite post-free on application.

THE "NON PAREIL" BED-ROOM

SUITE, complete, 6 guineas, is superior to any hitherto produced at the price; in enamelled imitation of amboyna, satinwood, or any other handsome wood; also enamelled in drab or white ground, decorated with fine lines, any colour. Ditto, but having a larger wardrobe, with silvered plate-glass in door, and a marble top to washstand, complete, 9 guineas.

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LINOLEUM.—OETZMANN and CO.

LINOLEUM.—Warm, soft, carpet-like in appearance, and very durable. Only the best make sold. Granite (pattern imbedded and ineffaceable) and all the New Designs for the Season are now in Stock. A visit of inspection solicited. Prices will be found below those usually charged for this favourite floor covering. Patterns sent into the Country free on application. The Trade supplied.—OETZMANN and CO.

HORSEHAIR BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Very durable. Specially adapted for Stairs, Landings, Corridors, Halls, Vessels, or any position of hard wear. Prices below those usually charged.—OETZMANN and CO.

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nothing can compare with OETZMANN and CO.'s new design "Queen Anne" Fenders, handsome and artistic, bronzed, 10s. 6d.; and their "Early English" Coal Vases, black, with brass mountings, hand-scoop, and strong loose lining, complete, 10s. 6d. An inspection solicited, or Coloured Lithographs sent, post-free, on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE "NORFOLK" COAL VASE, in



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